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THE

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXXI. JULY, 1851. No. 7.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, *May* 13, 1851.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union held its thirty-seventh annual meeting in the meeting house of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Ira Harris, Chairman of the Board, called the meeting to order, and the business was introduced with prayer by Rev. N. W. Williams, of Maine.

The roll of the Board was then called, and the following members answered to their names:

Ministers.	*Ministers.*	*Laymen.*
CALEB B. DAVIS,	J. S. EATON,	ASA WILBUR,
EDMUND WORTH,	E. E. CUMMINGS,	D. SANDERSON,
DANIEL SHARP,	P. CHURCH,	J. CONANT,
JOHN JENNINGS,	S. B. SWAIM,	J. BORDEN,
E. E. L. TAYLOR,	F. WAYLAND,	J. A. GAULT,
J. G. COLLOM,	B. MINER,	V. J. BATES,
C. A. THOMAS,	J. L. HODGE,	D. M. WILSON,
S. W. ADAMS,	M. J. RHEES,	A. DAY,
L. RAYMOND,	A. D. GILLETTE,	IRA HARRIS,
E. HUTCHINSON,	D. B. CHENEY,	D. SCRIBNER,
N. COLVER,	T. R. CRESSEY,	W. BUCKNELL, JR.,
R. H. NEALE,	G. B. IDE,	J. BACHELLER,
J. N. GRANGER,	EDWARD LATHROP,	W. GAMMELL,
C. P. SHELDON,	C. EVANS,	ISAAC DAVIS,
J. S. BACKUS,	J. L. BURROWS,	A. COLBY.
H. LINCOLN,	L. F. BEECHER,	
D. G. COREY,	D. B. STOUT,	
E. G. ROBINSON,	E. CUSHMAN.	

Letters accounting for absence from the meeting, were read, from Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., Rev. E. Tucker, D. D., George James and Thomas Wattson, Esqs.

A season of prayer was then observed for the blessing of God on the Board and the Union, and upon the missions under their care, and for his special presence during our present meetings. Rev. Messrs. D. Sharp, D. D., J. Smitzer and T. R. Cressey engaged in prayer.

The Chairman made an appropriate address to the Board.

The times of meeting were fixed at 9, A. M., and 3 and 7 1-2, P. M.; and of adjournment at 1 and 5 1-2, P. M.

Rev. Messrs. P. Church, D. D., T. D. Anderson, G. W. Bosworth, S. Peck, D. D., and E. Bright, Jr., were appointed a committee to make arrangements for devotional exercises, and public missionary meetings to be held during the week.

The Treasurer, R. E. Eddy, Esq., read his annual report, showing the expenditure, during the year ending March 31, 1851, of $93,973.58, and the receipt, during the same period, of $95,926.35, exclusive of grants made by the U. S. Government and coördinate Societies.

The report of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Charles D. Gould and Joshua Loring, was read.

The reports were laid on the table.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. E. Bright, Jr., and Rev. S. Peck, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

After the reading of that part of the Report announcing the decease of missionaries, and of the senior agent of the Board, the reading was suspended, and the Board united in prayer, offered by Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., in view of these bereaving visitations of Divine Providence.

This Report, with that of the Treasurer and the Auditing Committee, was on motion referred to the following committees.

On Obituaries.—F. Wayland, J. N. Brown, J. Smitzer, E. Nelson, B. N. Leach.

On Finances.—M. J. Rhees, G. Colby, A. Day, P. Townsend, J. Conant.

On Publications.—E. Worth, J. Stevens, D. G. Corey, J. R. Scott, D. M. Wilson.

On Agencies.—W. Shadrach, T. R. Cressey, M. Stone, H. I. Parker, J. S. Shailer.

On Burmese Missions.—H. Malcom, E. E. L. Taylor, S. L. Caldwell, D. W. Phillips, S. B. Page.

On Karen Missions.—W. Gammell, S. A. Kingsbury, F. Snyder, C. W. Flanders, C. P. Sheldon.

On Siam and Chinese Missions.—S. D. Phelps, G. C. Baldwin, J. D. Cole, A. P. Mason, W. F. Hansell.

On Assam and Teloogoo Missions.—J. S. Eaton, S. M. Osgood, D. B. Cheney, E. M. Levy, S. W. Field.

On Bassa Mission.—E. Hutchinson, C. B. Davis, J. F. Wilcox, J. S. Backus, L. Raymond.

On German Mission.—M. B. Anderson, A. D. Gillette, S. W. Adams, J. G. Collom, J. Jennings.

On French and Greek Missions.—R. C. Mills, J. L. Burrows, V. R. Hotchkiss, G. W. Samson, R. A. Fyfe.

On Indian Missions.—G. S. Webb, E. Lathrop, C. A. Thomas, A. Wilbur, B. Miner.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. H. T. Love, of Ms.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 *o'clock.*

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. B. Sears, D. D., of Mass.

The Committee of Arrangements for devotional exercises, &c., reported in part, as follows:

1. That a concert of prayer for Missions be held this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, it being understood that our missionaries at all the stations meet at nearly the same time for the same object;—that at this meeting short addresses be made by Rev. Drs. Sharp, Wayland, and Ide, and Rev. E. G. Robinson.
2. That there be a prayer meeting every morning during the session, from 8 o'clock till 1-4 before 9 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Kennard to lead the exercises to-morrow morning.

Rev. S. Peck, D. D., read an interesting paper from the Executive Committee, presenting a "Brief Retrospect of the Missionary Union and its Missions," which on motion was referred to a special committee.

Rev Messrs. Daniel Sharp, D. D., E. B. Smith, D. D., J. L. Hodge, S. W. Adams, and H. Lincoln, were appointed the committee.

Rev. E. Bright, Jr., read a paper on "The Prospect of supplying the Missions with Missionaries," which was referred to a special committee.

Rev. Messrs. B. Sears, D. D., G. B. Ide, D. D., and D. N. Sheldon, D. D., A. M. Beebee, Esq., and Rev. S. B. Swaim, were appointed the committee.

Rev. J. N. Granger, from the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board on "The subject of Salaries," presented a report, which was laid on the table.

Adjourned till 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Benediction by Rev. N. Colver, of Mass.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7 1-2 *o'clock.*

The Board met. The services of the evening having been appropriated by the Board to prayer and conference in concert with our missionary brethren, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Cor. Sec. of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and addresses were delivered by Rev. D. Sharp, D. D., Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., and Rev. E. G. Robinson.

The following communication from the Prudential Committee of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was read, and on motion of Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., of Pa., the invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the Board directed to be communicated to that Committee by our Corresponding Secretaries.

MISSIONARY HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, MAY 13, 1851.

To the President of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

DEAR SIR,—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have instructed us to inform you that the *Library of the Board* and its *Museum*, at the Missionary House, 33 Pemberton Square, are open to the members and friends of the American Baptist Missionary Union now attending its annual meeting, and that it will give us much pleasure to have them call whenever it may suit their convenience.

You will oblige us, Dear Sir, by informing our esteemed brethren and fellow-laborers attending your meeting, of this fact; and we take this opportunity to assure you of the deep fraternal interest with which we are, as ever, your brethren in the Lord.

RUFUS ANDERSON,
S. B. TREAT,
S. L. POMROY, } *Secretaries.*

The Committee of Arrangements for devotional exercises reported further, recommending that to-morrow evening be devoted to addresses from our returned missionaries, among whom are brethren Howard, Haswell, Ingalls, and Binney.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Benediction by Rev. D. Sharp, D. D.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *May* 14.

The Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. C. P. Wyckoff, of New York.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Report of the Committee on Salaries was taken into consideration, and after long discussion referred to the new Board.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock. Benediction by Rev. P. Church, D. D., of Mass.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 *o'clock.*

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. D. Dunbar, of Pa.

The Committee on Obituaries, reported through Rev. J. N. Brown. The report and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Obituary Notices, ask leave to report:—

That, inasmuch as it is the intention of the Board to procure some more enduring memorial of the lives of those distinguished servants of God who have been called to their reward since the last annual meeting, it will not be expected that any extended notice of their labors be presented on this occasion. They therefore recommend that the following testimonial be entered on the records of the Board, with the resolutions appended.

The Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D., the senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died at sea April 12, 1850, while on a voyage for the recovery of his health. Dr. Judson was gifted with abilities which always placed him in the first rank among the men with whom he was in association. These talents from early life he consecrated to the service of Christ, with a simplicity of devotion and a confidence of faith that have rarely been equalled. The salvation of the heathen was the single object for which he lived, and with which nothing even seemed for a moment to come into competition. His trust in the promises of God was, even in times of the darkest trial, always unfaltering. God granted to his faith and labors an abundant reward. Landing on the shore of Burmah, solitary and unfriended, when not a single individual of her millions of people had ever bowed to the name of Christ, he lived to see the whole coast of the Tenasserim provinces dotted with missionary stations, and thousands of heathen quickened to spiritual life, while he had the honor of giving to a whole nation the word of the living God. Yet the retrospect of his success seemed to have no other effect than to fill him with self-abasement, and teach him to lie with more lowly humiliation at the foot of the cross. When his constitution failed under his incessant labors, he was filled with the peace that passeth all understanding. The love of Christ was revealed to him in manifestations which language could not express. After some days of distressing illness on ship board, he fell asleep; and through the merits of the Saviour in whom he trusted, received the reward of those who overcome through the blood of the Lamb and the word of his testimony.

The Rev. ALFRED BENNETT was a man whose field of labor was of a dissimilar character. Endowed with a vigorous and commanding intellect, but destitute of early advantages, he in early life devoted himself to the service of Christ. He removed soon after his marriage to the western part of the State of New York, then thinly settled with a scattered population. Here, supporting himself for many years by the labor of his hands, he sowed the seed of the word over an extensive region. It is probably not too much to assert, that to no man now living are the Baptist churches in Western New York so much indebted as to the brother who has just been called to his reward. When the enterprise of Foreign Missions was proposed to our churches, it found in him one of its most strenuous supporters. When called upon to labor as one of its agents, he resigned his pastoral charge, and devoted himself to this self-denying service. In this labor he abounded until the voice of the Master called him to a higher service. As a preacher he was clear, solemn, earnest, impressive and eminently successful. As a counsellor he

was impartial, just, kind, fearless. The friend of all who love Jesus Christ, he delighted to unite with his Christian brethren in every effort to advance the cause of redeeming love. From youth to old age he lived in a remarkable degree in the presence of his brethren, and was every where welcomed as a brother, or revered as a parent. He fell asleep May 10, 1851. May his mantle rest upon those who come after him.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. That in removing Adoniram Judson and Alfred Bennett from the service of this Board, in one year, the Head of the Church has greatly afflicted us. For where can the men be found fully equal to them in native ability, gracious endowment, long experience and rare efficiency?

2. That the high honor conferred upon us in giving us such men at the beginning of our great enterprise, and continuing them in uninterrupted labor so long, calls for the most profound, universal and lasting thankfulness to God our Saviour.

3. That in bequeathing us such preëminent examples of service rendered to Christ, in executing his great commission at home and abroad, our Divine Master has most emphatically taught us *what all of us ought to be*, wherever our field of labor may be cast.

4. That such solemn bereavements, in the midst of growing success and opening opportunities for gathering in the great harvest of the world, call for special prayer to the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth more laborers.

The Rev. Dr. Sharp announced the decease of the Rev. Daniel Dodge, of Philadelphia, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have heard of the decease of the Rev. Daniel Dodge, late a member of the Missionary Union and one of the original members of the Baptist General Convention, who departed this life in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., therefore

Resolved, That we hold in affectionate and respectful remembrance his character and services as a minister of Christ, and a member of this missionary body.

The Committee on Finances reported. The report and resolutions were laid on the table, until the reading of the report on the Siam and China Missions.

The Committee on Karen Missions reported through Professor Gammell, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee on those portions of the Executive Report which relate to the missions among the Karens, beg leave to submit the following:—

The missions among the Karens are established at Maulmain and Tavoy in Tenasserim, and at Sandoway in Arracan. From these central points, their operations are widely extended among the Karen population, not only of the Tenasserim provinces, and of Arracan, but also to that of Burmah Proper, and to the Salongs, a people of kindred race who occupy the islands of the adjacent seas. They have also lately been extended, though in a limited degree, to the Karens who are within the borders of the kingdom of Siam.

These missions from their commencement to the present time have been invested with deep and peculiar interest. Their whole history is a record of triumphs of the gospel among a barbarous though simple-hearted people, such as have seldom been chronicled even of the brightest eras of the Christian church since the apostolic age. The recital of these triumphs has awakened a thrill of joy wherever it has been proclaimed, and has furnished to the friends of missions, both in our own and in other lands, some of the most conclusive and gratifying illustrations of the inestimable benefits, both spiritual and social, which they are conferring upon mankind. The present condition of these missions, also, is such as fully sustains the interest which they have awakened, and calls for the fondest care, and the most energetic endeavors of the Board, in carrying them forward to the magnificent results which they seem destined to accomplish for the people among whom they are planted.

In that portion of the Executive Report which relates to these missions, the committee find many gratifying proofs of Divine favor and of continued progress, during the year which is now closing. The schools of different orders have been maintained — the work of translating the Scriptures has gone steadily forward — the printing presses have scattered among the people the means of religious knowledge — the widely separated churches have received their accustomed visits from the missionaries, and, by their pastors and delegates, they have met in annual Associations, at which they have mingled their Christian sympathies, and compared the results of their varied experience — and, above all, the gospel has been constantly preached by the missionaries and their assistants, alike in city and in jungle, by the river and amid the hills, wherever the villages of the Karens are found. These labors have been somewhat curtailed by ill health among the missionaries, and especially by the return to this country of two well tried and highly valued members of the faithful band, who were no longer able to endure the influences of an oriental climate. Yet, in the opinion of the committee, the missions among the Karens during the year have been signally blessed by the great Head of the church, and at no period of their history have they been more full of promise and encouragement than at the present time. The returns which have been received from the several stations are incomplete with respect to the present condition of many of the churches, and the number of converts who have lately been added to them. They are, however, sufficiently full to furnish the most gratifying assurance that God has not withheld his Holy Spirit from the labors of our missionaries, and that the gospel is losing none of its power to renew the natures and spiritualize the characters even of barbarian men.

Among the several features in the present aspect of these missions, which are presented in the Executive Report, the committee take great pleasure in briefly adverting to two or three of peculiar interest. These are,

1. The organization and annual meetings of regular Associations among the Karen churches. These Associations are formed after the model of those which have so long existed among the Baptists both of England and America, and like these they are designed not to exercise ecclesiastical authority, but to diffuse Christian sympathies and Christian knowledge — to concentrate benevolent action and bring together the results of the diversified experience of all their members, so that each may derive wisdom and encouragement from what has been gained by the others. The committee delight to witness the extension of these simple organizations, which have been so long cherished in our denomination, to the new churches which have been planted by our missionaries among the heathen; and they anticipate from them the most important and beneficent results.

2. The effort which is now making to settle the Karens in permanent villages, in

which they may pursue the regular industry, and practise the productive arts of civilized life. This appears to be indispensable to the highest success of the gospel among them. Without it the great relations of human life are always changeful and uncertain; the social and domestic character which Christianity is designed to form is but imperfectly developed, and the lofty and humane virtues which it so strongly enjoins can be only partially practised. It is on this account that the committee learn with peculiar pleasure, that the missionaries are directing their special attention to this most desirable end.

3. The fact that the Karen churches have already begun to support the institutions of the gospel for themselves, and are entering upon philanthropic labors to extend a knowledge of the truth among the heathen around them. Chapels have in some instances been built, ministers are often supported by the contributions of the Karens themselves, and a "Karen Home Mission Society" has recently been formed among the churches in the neighborhood of Sandoway, in Arracan. It is towards this ultimate result that all missionary labors and expenditures, both at home and abroad, are invariably directed. From their very nature these labors and expenditures must be comparatively of temporary duration. They are designed to plant the gospel among a distant people, to teach them to maintain its ordinances and practise its holy precepts, to extend them through the country which they occupy, and transmit them, as the richest legacy which they can bequeath, to future generations. The progress which the Karens have already made towards this most important result, is in the highest degree encouraging, and may even now lead us to anticipate the period when pastors and missionaries, furnished and sustained by their own churches, and trained in their own schools, shall be the only heralds of salvation that will be required in preaching the gospel to their countrymen.

The character and condition of the Karen people suggest many problems of extraordinary interest both to the philosopher and the Christian philanthropist. Endowed with remarkable moral sensibility, and influenced by national traditions that possess a mysterious spiritual significance, they have received the gospel with a readiness which has been witnessed among no other people. Oppressed and almost enslaved by the superior Burman race with whom they are every where mingled, they have thus far had but little opportunity to develop the resources and practise the pursuits of civilized life. They are yet, in a great degree, to be formed into Christian societies, and to learn those practical arts which are necessary to give them dignity and power as a Christian people. Should these at length be acquired, and consecrated to philanthropic labor and religious culture, we may anticipate for them a new position among the races of the East, a position which will enable them, not only to cultivate the virtues, and maintain the institutions of Christian societies, but also to spread among the proud races with whom they are connected, that gospel which our missionaries are now engaged in teaching them.

The Committee on Burman Missions reported through Rev. H. Malcom, D. D., chairman. The report was re-committed.

The Committee on the German Mission reported through Rev. M. B. Anderson, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Report of the Executive Committee of the Board as referred to the German Mission, ask leave to report:—

In the origin and past history of this mission the committee see the clear indica-

tions of the Divine hand; and these indications are so many arguments showing the necessity and propriety of sustaining it in the most vigorous manner.

The German Mission is an indigenous growth. It sprung from the operation of God's Holy Spirit on the hearts of the people, and not in any influence from without. It was the result of an earnest longing for religious truth which was not, and could not, be met by the bald rationalism or the crystalized orthodoxy of the established church.

Notwithstanding the well meant and in some respects gigantic labors of the living Christians in the Lutheran church, your committee believe that the Baptist churches are far better prepared than any other *organized* bodies in Germany, to meet the full demand of an inquiring spirit burdened with the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?" God forbid that we should undervalue the labors of those whose zeal and learning, expended in the cause of Bible truth, have made their names as household words in the remotest parts of Christendom. But your committee cannot learn that these labors have been so directed and animated as to have produced revivals of religion, or any deep and powerful movement, among the rank and file of the German people. These labors may have been felt in the universities, they may have affected the current of thought among the learned; but the committee cannot learn that the sound theology of Hengstenberg, the pious fervor of Tholuck or Neander, have been extensively translated in acts, or that it can be said, with any great degree of justness, that in the pulpits of the German Establishment "the poor have the gospel preached unto them." The pious members of that body are so cramped by the interposition of the civil law between themselves and their religious convictions and labors—they are so surrounded by an atmosphere of rationalism, that has affected the modes of thought and forms of expression of almost the entire learned order in Germany—they are so hampered and blinded by a system that assumes that all who have received in infancy the so-called "seal of the covenant," are really subjects of God's favor and proper members of his spiritual kingdom; that their best endeavors have produced but meagre practical results. They fear to throw themselves boldly on the promises of the Saviour for support. They cling to the State, and hope for deliverance from royal favor, when it must be requited by bringing the truth of God into an unholy alliance with a grinding political oppression.

It is a mournful fact, that the great body of the evangelical party in Germany are identified with a rigid opposition to political progress. The elements are now gathering and combining, in the great deep of the German mind, that will sooner or later scatter her feudal governments to the four winds of heaven. In this overthrow, that is sure to come, the evangelical portion of the German church will necessarily share; and they will find, too late, that they have chained themselves to a dead and loathsome carcass. There is reason to believe that these men, who have lent the aid of evangelical religion to support political oppression, will be the first to suffer the indignation of the exasperated populace in the event of a revolution.

In such a state of things, who is to provide for the spiritual wants of Germany? Your committee are constrained to believe that the position, the principles, the modes of action and thought, that characterize the German Baptists, all point them out as those whom God is training for this momentous trust. They belong by birth and culture, by their sufferings and ideas, to the democratic element of the German nation. Banishment, fines and dungeons have taught them to love and long for political liberty. They have drunk into the spirit of the Baptist democracy. They are trained, in their church organization, in the use and limits of a liberty protected and defined by law.

They are identified, also, with the progress of liberty of conscience in Germany. Their very existence is a standing protest against restrictions on "freedom to worship God." Their persecution and trials have done more to introduce the true doctrine of religious liberty into Germany, than all the treatises on "toleration" that have ever been written. They love their father land, they believe that God has no greater blessing for it than "soul liberty." They are there to *do and to suffer* all that may become Christian men in its behalf. By virtue of all their traditions as Baptists, by all their love of kindred and home, by all their hopes of heaven and fears of hell, by all their obligations to Him who suffered in the garden of agony and on the cross of shame, they are pledged to contend even unto blood for the realization of this great idea. With them religious liberty is not a vague theory or matter of curious speculation, but a vehement persuasion that holds captive their very souls. In this contest who can doubt of their success? The whole intellectual movement of the nineteenth century, the teachings of God's book, the all-powerful agency of the Holy Ghost, are their coadjutors.

Moreover, as American citizens, we are interested in the success of this mission. The German population of this country is already immense. It is estimated that there are 90,000 in and around the single city of New York. Emancipated from the restraints of a despotic State church, and cut off by their language for a time from worshipping with American Christians, they are liable to live without God and die without hope. We want the influence of these German Baptists in New York and Pennsylvania, in Ohio and throughout the mighty valley of the west. Already we have seen the good effects of the labors of these brethren who have emigrated to our shores. The committee have personal knowledge of many who have come with letters from these German churches, who are self-denying ministers, colporteurs and church members here. The German Baptist churches in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, are, we believe, not surpassed in liberality, in labor, in heartfelt and simple piety, by any bodies of Christians in America. If we cannot have such men to labor among the German population of America, we ask you, fathers and brethren, what must be the result?

Though the prospects of the German Mission at present are somewhat dark, in consequence of the reaction in favor of despotism that is now taking place, the committee have the fullest confidence in its final success. There are more than sixty places for stated preaching, dotted about over the German States. Every one of these is a centre of influence, which is extending in a constantly increasing ratio. Every Sunday more than sixty Baptist ministers are preaching Christ to Germans, and many hundreds of colporteurs are constantly going from house to house with the same message. Private members are continually seeking out in destitute places those who are burdened with sin. During the last year near fifty thousand bibles, and a million and a half of tracts, and several thousand bound books have been distributed among the destitute. We have near 3,000 church members, who have been "buried with Christ in baptism."

Your committee are happy to learn that contributions are made for the support of the missions by the German churches among themselves; but they would urge upon the Board the necessity of aiming constantly to make the older churches, as soon as possible, self-supporting bodies, so that our benefactions may go to assist in building up churches in the more destitute fields.

In conclusion, your committee would beg leave to recommend, that a *constant*, *discriminating* and *liberal* support be given to our German Mission, feeling that our churches will not dare to refuse the funds necessary to sustain the Board in such a course of action.

The Committee on Publications reported through Rev. E. Worth, chairman. The report was amended, adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee on Publications submit the following report:—

Your committee believe that the present arrangement of publishing the Magazine and Macedonian at the Missionary Rooms, under the editorial supervision of the Secretaries, is one best adapted to promote the interests of the Union. The result of the first year's experiment has fully answered every reasonable expectation. Though the pecuniary profits of these publications the last year, being $194.22, are not equal to their average profits for the three previous years, which is estimated at $379.27,—the fact should be kept distinctly in view, that the balance paid for the Macedonian, amounting to $96.00, is an expenditure which will not again occur; and that sum, with the express charges for conveyance, amounting to about $444.00 —has been paid out of the receipts, in addition to the expense of previous years. These sums, added to the $194 net profits, would swell the amount to $638.00, being an actual increase over the average profits of the three previous years, of about $270;—while, at the same time, the value and cheapness of both publications have been very considerably increased.

The rule adopted by the editors in presenting the latest missionary intelligence through these periodicals "without the loss of time," your committee believe will receive the general approbation of this body; and is one which should still be adhered to;—and at the same time it is very desirable the Magazine and Macedonian should be issued in season to reach the churches previously to the monthly concerts.

As these publications are designed to accomplish a most powerful agency in behalf of missions, it is very desirable that their influence and power be augmented, as far as practicable; and your committee would recommend that whatever profits may accrue from their publication, be judiciously expended in enriching their columns and extending their usefulness.

Though additions have been made the past year to their subscriptions, still their comparatively limited circulation is cause of deep regret. Here is a direct channel of communication between the missionaries in all parts of the world, and the executive officers of the Union, and every brother and sister of the churches of our home field. Still, it is supposed that in one half of these churches not a single copy of either of these publications is taken! How can we expect the hearts of those will be stirred to the exercise of holy sympathy and earnest prayer—and their hands opened to enlarged liberality,—who read nothing, and hear but little, of the wonderful triumphs of the cross through the instrumentality of Christian missions? Every district agent, and every pastor, yea, and every friend of missions, should feel that they have not discharged their whole duty until they have used their best efforts to increase the circulation of the Magazine and Macedonian.

We have learned with pleasure the action of the Executive Committee, relating to the proposed memoir of the late Dr. Judson; and we deem it very desirable that they be instructed to prosecute the plan they have suggested. It is incumbent on the Union to see that a biography worthy the name and the character of its senior missionary be given to the Christian world;—also, that the necessary steps be promptly taken to secure to his bereaved and dependent family the entire income of the work, as a sacred legacy from him, who in life made generous donations to the treasury of this body, and upon the altar of missions laid his all.

The Committee on Agencies reported through Rev. W. Shadrach, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to Agencies, beg leave to submit, as the result of their deliberations, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board concur in opinion with the Executive Committee, as to the wisdom of the policy, with regard to agencies, which they have indicated in their report upon that subject;—that they approve their proceedings in relation to it, as far as reported;—and recommend their carrying out, as early in the year as practicable, the measures they have proposed.

The Committee on the Siam and China Missions reported through Rev. S. D. Phelps, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of the Siam and China Missions, would report, in general, that they regard these missions as entitled, for various reasons, to the continued support and warm sympathy of our American churches. It was in this direction that our foreign operations were first extended, after they had been commenced in Burmah. The record of these missions presents the names of faithful and well-tried laborers, struggling through long years of toil amid many obstacles, yet with encouraging tokens of success. It is also marked at different eras, with several painful and bereaving providences. Sickness and death have often interrupted the work of God's servants; and other calamities, especially one of recent occurrence, have fallen suddenly and heavily upon them.

Among the Siamese, the labors of the missionaries have been somewhat disturbed the past year, by political difficulties existing in the governmental authorities; but this embarrassment, we trust, is soon to cease entirely. Though the number of converts and inquirers is at present but small, yet the persevering labors of the missionaries and their assistants, in the regular preaching of the gospel, and in the wide circulation of printed portions of Scripture and other religious books and tracts, which are read by the king and his nobles, as well as by the common people, cannot fail of great ultimate good, under the influences of the Holy Spirit. Success is not always to be measured by results which are immediate and apparent. Some soils, from various or combining causes, require long and difficult cultivation before a harvest can be secured; and when the season of reaping comes, that harvest is none the less valuable or plenteous on account of its delay. We see no reason why the mission should not continue to be prosecuted with vigor, and receive all the encouragement and aid which it needs.

The reinforcement of this mission the past year, in the Chinese department, was peculiarly opportune; for soon after the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore to this field, the Chinese church was deprived by death of its faithful native preacher, Hongkit; and had his valuable life been prolonged, the addition of an American missionary seemed an indispensable necessity. It is worthy of remark and praise, that schools, which promise much good, are kept up on individual responsibility and without charge to the mission. The revision of the New Testament has been completed, and Dr. Jones is about to commence the translation of the Old Testament. Upwards of four thousand copies, comprising nearly half a million of pages,

of portions of the New Testament, have been printed and bound the past year. These results, together with some accession to the church, demand our gratitude and continued coöperation.

In regard to the recent calamity which the mission at Siam has experienced, in the destruction of the buildings, and much other valuable property belonging to the mission and the missionaries, your committee, without recommending what special action shall be taken to repair as far as practicable the losses sustained, have no doubt that the Executive Committee will take such early and suitable measures towards that object as the exigencies of the case demand. We deeply sympathize with our beloved brethren there, in this new and unexpected trial. And as they mourn, in the language of Scripture, "Our holy and beautiful house is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste," our prayers shall mingle with theirs that God may enable them to arise and build, and by his presence and Spirit cause the glory of the latter house to surpass that of the former. We would suggest that the personal losses of these brethren be remembered in the donations forwarded for the private comfort of the missionaries. May we suggest also, that, in rebuilding the mission houses, care be taken to have them separated, if possible, from contact with buildings belonging to the natives?

With regard to the missions in China, your committee do not observe anything that requires a material deviation from the course hitherto pursued. The abundant labors of the missionaries are attended with encouraging indications that they have not been exerted in vain. Amidst sickness and trial, God's devoted servants have persevered in endeavoring to give the gospel of Christ and the Word of God to the teeming millions of that vast empire which stretches out before them. Through the instrumentality of preaching to the people, instructing the youth, and diffusing everywhere the fruits of the press, they are striving, to the extent of their ability and means, to evangelize the nation.

But what are they, with all other Christian missionaries there, among so many? How few the laborers! How great the harvest! It is the opinion of your committee that China is deserving of far more attention and aid than it has ever received, or can receive, from us; and while other fields are not neglected, this should be cultivated with increased exertion and on a larger scale. God's providence is bringing China into near and intimate commercial relations with our own country; and soon one of the great highways of nations will be between our western borders and its eastern shores. We can scarcely overestimate the importance of every well-directed effort to bring the myriads of China under the sway of the gospel of Christ. We cherish the hope that the day is not far distant, when our means and men for coöperating to effect this object will be greatly augmented, and when the light and glory of salvation will shine with brighter effulgence upon "the land of Sinim."

The report of the Committee on Finances, Rev. M. J. Rhees chairman, was taken up, and with the resolutions was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee on Finances report, that their duties, in reference to the subject of salaries, expenses of the mission rooms, and duties of the executive officers, were so well performed by the special committee appointed last year, and who, with time for a thorough investigation, have presented their views on these subjects, in the very able report on which the Board have already acted, as to supersede the necessity of their entering into an examination on these points.

On the receipts and expenditures of the year past, the committee have but little to add to what is contained in the reports of the Executive Committee. While they rejoice with the Board that the income has equalled the expenditure, and would thank God and take courage inasmuch as our liabilities have not been increased by the operations of the year; they feel that the members of our churches should consider, with self-abasement, the fact which is presented, that for the last five years the average contribution to the treasury, for each member, has been but twenty-nine cents a year. The committee allude to this fact, not so much to lament the past, as to stimulate for the future to an increased liberality.

The demand for the current year, increased by the providence of God in the destruction of the mission premises at Bangkok, will be $125,000. Of this amount more than $100,000 must be received from the donations of individuals, churches and associations. Can this be done? The committee have no hesitation in affirming that it and more ought to be done, and, as they do not believe God imposes an obligation without conferring the ability to meet it, they believe it can be done. If the contributions of the members of our churches average for the year no more than forty cents per member, it will realize to the treasury nearly $120,000, and there is scarcely one of all our membership who is unable to give that amount to this enterprise. God has laid on us all a responsibility, and we must meet it at His bar. Let us consider it now, and in view of it give as the Lord has prospered us. Let the rich give of their abundance, and according to that abundance; and the poor from their penury, and according to that penury; and we shall be able to meet the present demand, and to enlarge our efforts until many desert places are made as the garden of the Lord, fruitful and flourishing, through our instrumentality.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the increased demand for missionaries, and of the expenditures rendered necessary by the destruction of the mission premises and materials at Bangkok, the contributions from the home field ought to be $125,000 during the present financial year.

Resolved, That, with the blessing of God, that amount can and will be raised.

The Committee on the Assam and Teloogoo Missions reported through Rev. J. S. Eaton, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee on the Assam and Teloogoo Missions are permitted to report a state of things, in connection with these respective fields, peculiarly interesting and encouraging. From intelligence lately received, there is reason for the hope that the reinforcements for Assam, sent out the past year in company with several returning missionaries, have already reached their places of destination, and received a joyful welcome from those who had long been looking for their coming with the depressing anxieties of "hope deferred."

The committee deem it worthy of particular notice, in this connection, both as a fact full of instructive encouragement, and an occasion of devout thankfulness, that while two of the principal stations in Assam have received an accession of laborers through the ordinary operations of this Board, God has by his special providence furnished an additional helper at the third station, by introducing to our fellowship and service an esteemed missionary previously connected with another Christian denomination. In this unforeseen event we are called upon to

recognize an illustration of the truth, that God is ever ready to help those who with a resolute and obedient faith endeavor to help themselves.

Assam, whether viewed in relation to its geographical position, to the general character of its inhabitants, or to the present facilities afforded at the different stations for the prosecution of the missionary work, furnishes a field full of the signs of promise—a field whose spots of moral verdure already reflect the richness and beauty of the garden of the Lord.

Results connected with the reëstablishment of missionary operations among the Teloogoos, have been such as to approve most fully the wisdom and the well adjusted arrangements of this measure. The evidence is constantly reaching us of a growing spirit of inquiry among the people in regard to the truth of Christianity, attended by a general feeling of suspicion concerning the soundness of their various systems of religion and science.

But while your committee see much that is encouraging in the past history and present aspects of this mission, they are impressed with the conviction that its interests are quite too much involved in contingencies, arising from the uncertainty of life and health to the present limited number of its missionaries. They would accordingly recommend, that at the earliest possible moment the Teloogoo mission be strengthened by at least two additional laborers.

The Committee on the Bassa Mission reported through Rev. E. Hutchinson, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the Bassa Mission, beg leave to report:

That the sovereign Providence which has removed every laborer sent to that field, leaving the entire superintendence and labors of the mission to native assistants, calls for our deepest sympathies and most earnest prayers. At the same time, it is a cheering fact that native helpers *have* been raised up, who stand nobly at their posts in the day of trial, sustaining the schools, preaching the gospel, and maintaining the order and discipline of the churches.

In the opinion of your committee, there is great encouragement to reinforce and strengthen that mission. The confidence of the Bassa people has been gained, their language, spoken by one hundred and twenty thousand, has been mastered and reduced to writing, flourishing schools have been established, Christian churches have been gathered, and some of their own number are preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. Besides, Africa presents a vast and promising field for missionary effort. Several tribes in the interior seem all ready to receive the gospel; and as the institutions of Christianity are firmly established in Liberia, the door is open to extend their blessings throughout the continent. True, the missionary's life may be briefer in those regions than in some other parts of the heathen field; but men go to sickly climes for earthly gain. Shall the herald of the cross be more fearful than the worshipper of mammon? While the cry is heard from blighted, abused Africa, "Come over and help us," are there *none* to respond to that call? Is there not *one*, among all the sons of the church, who is ready to stand up in faith and trust, and say, "Here am I, send me"?

Your committee would express the earnest wish, that the Executive Committee may be encouraged in their praiseworthy efforts to secure a speedy reinforcement to the mission, and that God may crown their labor with success.

The Committee on Indian Missions reported through Rev. B. Miner. The report was modified, adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

Your committee to whom was referred the report on Indian Missions, have attended to the duty assigned them, and are happy to say these missions appear to be faithfully conducted and enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

For several reasons missions to the Indians excite less interest than those in other lands. There the fields of missionary labor, with their hundreds of millions of people, invite us to more extended effort, the rapid increase of converts and churches cheers us with more encouraging success, and the fruits of our labors will be perpetuated for ages to come. But among the Indians the fields of labor are comparatively limited, and success must be enjoyed on a limited scale. Tribes once numerous and powerful, have already become few and dependent, and we are compelled to look forward to the time when their numbers and prowess will be known only in the history of the past.

But the "poor Indian" has a higher claim on *us* than the heathen of other nations. We have driven him from his home and the graves of his fathers; and in return for this, we should delight to point him to a better home in heaven. Christian love desires that as many as possible may be gathered into the fold of Christ; and faith rejoices to follow them as they are "removed" to that "land that is very far off," where they will exchange their warwhoop for the new song, and the dreary forest for the paradise of God.

The Committee on Burmese Missions presented again their report amended. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

As the great centre of our Burman operations, Maulmain holds a commanding interest in our hearts. We see it now weakened and saddened by the loss of Judson, but there is still the mighty press; the native church and the English are there; and there are men of God, diligent and true, not working merely or mainly for that station, but for all that empire and its dependencies. A great centre will it remain, and a great concentration of operations is there required.

Wonderful is it, in our eyes, that Maulmain has so prospered as a *Burman* mission, when we remember that neither at this day, nor at any period of its history, has it had a single missionary devoted, as his special department, to the ministry of the word among the Burmans. Evangelical work of this sort has always devolved, as extra service, on brethren whose hands were engrossed with translating, printing, school-teaching, &c. Brethren Ingalls, Comstock, Kincaid and Haswell have at different periods acted as evangelists at Maulmain, while visiting that city for the renovation of health, or other objects; the three former several months each, and the last about one year. Only brethren Kincaid and Haswell ever had, even temporarily, the care of the church and the guidance of the native assistants. Brethren Howard, Haswell and Ingalls, now meeting with this committee, unite with us in an anxious desire to multiply preaching missionaries for the Burmans. Tavoy and Mergui, with their teeming thousands of inhabitants, have never had a Burman missionary since the days of Boardman; and he became chiefly engrossed with the Karens. Till brother Ingalls returns, or the brethren recently sent out acquire the language, or brother Kincaid shall recommence his labors, there will not

be one Burman "preaching missionary" in the world.* We are of opinion that there should be at least three Burman and Peguan preaching missionaries in the region of Maulmain and Amherst, to say nothing of all the other Burman provinces.

Your committee are of opinion that, though God has blessed our labors on the Burman population, yet that we have no right to expect a continuance of that blessing unless our exertions should bear a fairer proportion to the object and to our present ability. Under the circumstances, our missionaries felt bound to provide as they did for translating and printing, and the Board was too poor and too clamorously called on for help in other fields, to be able to sustain at Maulmain an adequate number of men and a desirable division of labor. But we believe the time has come, in which we must no longer feel excused from this improvement.

The population of Maulmain is great and increasing, and the number of strangers always there, drawn by its commercial and civil importance, is very great. Had we a man, now, wholly devoted to the pastorship of our one Burman church, would not this be a very small provision? Judson's commanding influence at Maulmain, made his small amount of pastoral labor go far. Br. Stevens, the present pastor,† a man of great mental ability, will no doubt do what he can consistently with his regular occupation. But the time has come for a change of policy in this matter. The district of Maulmain contains a population greater than the whole population of the Sandwich Islands. It is our main station, and should present a powerful array of numbers and talent, and a complete division of labor. We do not forget that there are nine native assistants connected with this station, and giving more or less of their time to the work; but all who understand what native preachers are, will know that they are more inefficient, without the support and guidance of a missionary, than so many young Timothys would have been without apostolic countenance and control.

Our interest in this mission and anxiety to invigorate it to our utmost ability, should be made fervent by considering its whole origin and history. It is not a mission begun by the deliberations of man, but by the providence of God. Every period of its progress has been stamped with God's own seal. We cannot err in proceeding with earnestness.

Your committee were not aware till the above had been prepared and agreed upon, that any notice was expected of them in regard to other Burmese stations. It would extend this report too much to present any suitable exhibit of the condition and prospects of the other stations. We will therefore only express our sentiments in relation to Rangoon, which is not now a station, and Ava, where br. Kincaid will, we presume, soon establish himself.

Rangoon is the only port of entry for the foreign trade of Burmah, and in various respects is a most important station. Multitudes of travelling merchants, by ship, by boat and by caravan, are always there. One constantly meets in the street Jews, Persians, Hindoos, Mohammedans, Shyans, Karens, &c., &c., through whom tracts in many languages might be circulated. The natives, always accustomed to the residence of foreigners, cherish less jealousy and associate more freely than in any other part of the empire. Good houses can be rented, and a good market furnishes every table comfort; still we consider it a very unpromising field, not so

* By "preaching missionary" the writer of the report evidently means a missionary devoted to out-door preaching. Mr. Wade has recently been chosen pastor of the Maulmain Burman church. Messrs. Stevens, Stilson and Simons are also preachers, more or less extensively, to the Burmese. Messrs. Moore and Campbell, the "brethren recently sent out," are already "preaching missionaries."—Ed. of Mag.

† See preceding note.—Ed.

much from the character of the people as from the hostility of government. If we occupy Ava, we need the more to have a station at Rangoon. And how can we sufficiently estimate the value of a mission to Ava? A vast metropolis! Around it the wealth, influence and civilization of the whole country centered and permanent. On Ava a large amount of labor has been spent, and much treasure. There are still some disciples, who have stood their ground amid all the discouragements of a long interval of missionary effort. We glory in the grace of God as displayed in the life and labors of Adoniram Judson. Sixteen years ago he finished the translation of the entire word of God, and thousands of copies have been distributed; yet where are the converts? Alas, how few! Now if we do not push on for the Burmans as a people, where is to be the profit of Judson's whole life? of what use will be his great dictionary? Through Burman converts and native preachers we might carry the gospel to some twenty-five or thirty contiguous tribes and with kindred dialects, some of them tributary to the Burman crown.

We close by offering one consideration which weighs heavily on our minds. Burmah seems by common consent and Christian courtesy to be assigned to Baptists. Other denominations not only abstain from crowding in there with their missionaries, but the great national societies give our Union thousands of dollars annually to help us. Now if we do not give our strength, yea, our chief strength to Burmah, we are recreant to our high vocation. The blood of lost Burmans will rest on us. If we work feebly in China or Siam, other Christians are there to supply our lack of service. But if we neglect Burmah, by whom shall their light come?

On motion of Rev. J. N. Granger, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a collection be taken this evening to aid in repairing the loss by fire, which has recently fallen upon the Siam Mission.

Adjourned till 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Benediction by Rev. H. Malcom, D. D., of Pa.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7 1-2 *o'clock.*

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. G. S. Webb, of N. J.

The evening was devoted to addresses from our returned missionaries, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. H. Howard, of the Maulmain Burman Mission; Rev. L. Ingalls, of the Arracan Mission; Rev. J. M. Haswell, of the Maulmain Burman Mission; and Rev. J. G. Binney, late of the Maulmain Karen Mission.

A statement was also made by Rev. E. Bright, Jr., one of the Corresponding Secretaries, relative to the destruction of the mission premises in Bangkok, Siam.

The Chairman then announced, with an appropriate appeal to the audience, that a collection was about to be taken to aid in repairing the loss sustained by that mission. A liberal collection was then taken.

The Committee of Arrangements for devotional exercises reported a recommendation, that the sermon to-morrow evening, by Rev. W. Hague, D. D., be preached in the Tremont Temple, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The recommendation was approved, and referred to the Union.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Pomroy, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 *o'clock.*

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Pa.

The Committee on the French and Greek Missions reported through Rev. R. C. Mills, chairman. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee on the French and Greek Missions would respectfully report:—

The missions established in Asia hold a larger place in the sympathies of our denomination than those of Europe. The causes of this are manifest. The demands of the Asiatic field are open, and speak at once to the eye and the mind; they need not to be studied in order to be appreciated. Yet to the reflective mind the very attractions of this field suggest the warning that we look not merely on the "outward appearance," lest we be misled. In the days of Christ's apostles, India and China were as attractive fields of missionary enterprise as they now are, yet they, led by the Spirit of God, selected the nations of less attractive Europe and Asia Minor for their missionary efforts; and it may be, that we ought not to overlook the field of their choice to win those nations to whom they went not. Yet more; though the successful efforts of the apostles have met with an ultimate sad reverse, and the churches "that kept not their first estate" have fallen, still, as the wisdom and grace of God have been manifested in bringing fallen men into his church, so the glory of the consummation of Christ's work on earth is to be the restoration of his fallen church, "the rebuilding of the tabernacle of David which is fallen down." Of Judaism and Judaizing Christianity alike, Paul's inspired teaching speaks this lesson. "If the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them be the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fulness." To us at this day, corrupt Christianity stands in precisely the position in which Judaism did to the primitive Christians; and the example of the apostles reminds us that to those "whose were the fathers and the promises, to whom were committed the oracles of God," and from whom we have received the gospel with all its attendant blessings—to them it is our duty to give a high place, if not the chief, in our hearts, our efforts, and our prayers.

Little needs be said by your committee in reference to the French and Greek Missions, for they have now come to speak for themselves, or rather God has spoken for them. The long continued and firm confidence of the missionaries in their fields of labor, their personal visits, and modest yet hopeful words spoken in our ears, the convictions of those brethren who have visited them and examined the results of their patient toils, the strong confidence and deep interest of your Executive Committee, and, most of all, the direct interposition of our Lord himself, all forbid you to entertain the thought of abandoning the labors already commenced in these countries of Europe.

In France the whole condition of society remains unsettled and uncertain, but your Executive Committee may take encouragement to preach the pure gospel, from the identification of the prevalent corrupt form of Christianity with the unpop-

ular re-action of the existing government. To your laborers here, who are ardent, but judicious and devoted, and who intermingle preaching and colportage, God has given the reward of numerous converts. Your committee would renew the recommendation of former committees, that a large share of the missionary exertions made in France should be performed by the agency of colporteurs.

The last year has been marked by peculiar evidences of the divine favor in Greece as well as France. These have been furnished in part by the peculiar and unusual circumstance that young men, young men of educated minds, students of the University, and candidates for stations of influence in every department of active life, are those who are most deeply interested in the labors of our missionaries; and in part by the additional fact that the six young men converted and now standing ready for action as soon as God may open the field for them, are representatives of every class in society, and are eminently the class of men whose labors promise success.

Your committee, in conclusion, would express in few words the result of the consideration which they have given to the report committed to them. These missions have not asked, and do not now ask, any greatly increased pecuniary aid. They do, however, imperatively demand a larger share than they have received, of the sympathies and prayers of the disciples of Christ. When the great apostle had given his first and best energies to his own countrymen, and they were, nevertheless, the last to receive the gospel, a sympathy was awakened in his heart for them which deepened as their necessity became more manifest and their obduracy more fixed. The lonely missionaries in Europe need more than those in Asia the cheering confidence that they have a place in the hearts of their brethren. The young men who are now called of God to be the Timothys in the present second coming of Christ to visit their native land, need to find many an Aquila and Priscilla who shall remember them in their bounties, their counsels and their prayers. And, most of all, the scores of young men whose minds are now to a greater or less extent interested in the gospel proclaimed among them, but whose hearts are not yet renewed by the Spirit of God, claim a special place in the prayers of the servants of Christ. Even the missionaries themselves have no other hope. They rely on their own interest at the throne of grace more than on their pleadings addressed to the doubting and indifferent. The call, therefore, of these missions is not on the learned, the wealthy and the influential, but it is on every member of the body of Christ that can hear and will heed their entreaty—"Brethren, pray for us!"

The committee on the paper read by the Foreign Secretary, presenting a "Brief Retrospect of the Missionary Union and its Missions," reported through Rev. E. B. Smith, D. D. The report was adopted, and the paper was referred to the Union.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the paper, "Brief Retrospect of the Missionary Union and its Missions," beg leave to report:—

1st. That they regard the facts which it contains, as preëminently calculated to awaken admiration of the faith and devotedness of our missionaries, and to inspire confidence in the wisdom of the plans of operation which have been adopted by our executive agency.

2d. That while we find a general correspondence between means and results, such as to exemplify the truthfulness of the inspired declaration, "He that soweth sparingly, shall reap sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully, shall also reap boun-

tifully;" we are deeply impressed with the fact that God's blessings have greatly exceeded the measure of the means employed.

3d. That the amount of good accomplished by the labors of a particular period, can be judged of only by facts which after years may disclose. The first twelve years in the history of our missions, as to "the work done and the riches of the glory of the grace of God which has directed and crowned it," are thus seen not to be less replete with blessings, than any subsequent twelve years in which the fruits have appeared to the actors much more abundant.

4th. That the paper be presented to the Missionary Union, and printed as a document worthy of being read and pondered.

BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE MISSIONARY UNION AND ITS MISSIONS.

Soon after the Board last met, an event was announced, of which it becomes us, on this occasion, to speak with the temperateness which belongs to historic truth. On the 12th of April, 1850, the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., ceased from his labors;—and his body was entombed to await that day, when "at the voice of the archangel and the trump of God" the sea shall give up its dead.

In that far-reaching event the Executive Committee, the Board, the Missionary Union, were stricken and afflicted. Dr. Judson had been a missionary of this Board from the day of its institution. God gave him to us when as yet we were few and without strength, and there was none who could "go for us." Around him had gathered our earliest, our deepest, missionary sympathies. We had known of him at Rangoon, at Ava, in the prison at Oung-pen-la. We had joined in his ascriptions of "praise and glory," when garnering the first ripe fruits of his spiritual increase. We had bowed the knee with him, as, with humility and grateful tears, he spread before the Lord the last leaf of the Scriptures of the New and Old Testaments translated into the Burmese tongue. He had been, as concerned our Foreign Missions, a leader and exemplar. All eyes were turned to him. Respect, affection, veneration, swayed all our hearts. He was a man, and *as* a man he was "subject to like passions as we are;"—but he was a man of God, chosen and ordained of God to do and to suffer for his name's sake; and God was with him. God strengthened him. God sanctified him. God replenished him with faith and constancy; and in the hour of deepest anguish poured into his heart his exceeding consolations. God gave him grace to abide, and *he did abide*, a faithful and true witness, till his testimony was filled up and the book was sealed.

It might be expected of the Committee in this connection, to attempt to delineate, at least in the general, the life and character of Dr. Judson. It were a grateful service; but provision has been made for its appropriate performance at a subsequent stage of this anniversary. The occasion suggests a kindred object. With the labors of Dr. Judson began *the work of this Board* at home and abroad. The period has been long and eventful. It cannot be untimely, and suits also the age of the century, that we thoughtfully, though summarily, review our way.

Our missionary history naturally divides into two portions, the first preliminary, and closing with the Burmese war; the second embracing the period of the founding of our existing stations, and their maintenance and up-building to the present time.

Twenty-five years ago, the point of time we have just indicated, the missions of the Board in foreign lands were the Burman and the West African. The latter had one missionary; the Burman numbered nine laborers, male and female. Within the United States were five Indian schools, with fifteen laborers;—total, in all the missions and stations, twenty-five. The whole number of missionary

laborers sent from the beginning, was forty-nine. The total number of converts may have been eighty-five.

MISSIONS AND MISSION SCHOOLS, 1814—1826.

Missions, &c.	*Estab.*	*Missionaries.* *m.*	*f.*	*wh. no.*	*Died.*	*Released.*	*No. in* 1826.	*Bapt.*
Burmah,	1814 ..	8	8	16.....	3.....	4.....	9.....	18
Fort Wayne,* Carey,† Thomas,‡	1820 } 1823 } .. 1825 }	8	2	10.....	.....	3.....	7.....	33?
Valley Towns,§	1820 ..	6	5	11.....	.....	9.....	2.....	10
Tinsawattee,§	1821? ..	1	1	2.....	.....	.....	2.....	15?
Withington, ‖	1822 ..	5	2	7.....	.....	3.....	4.....	
West Africa,	1822 ..	3		3.....	.....	2.....	1.....	9

These, summarily, were the more obvious results of the first twelve years of missionary effort, from the organization of the Board in 1814.

But a summary statement like the one we have given, would be a totally inadequate representation of the amount of labor performed, or of good effected, within those first twelve years;—or of the faith and patience of the few by whose instrumentality in the main the work was wrought.

To found and sustain a mission, of even the humblest form and in favoring circumstances, involves, of necessity, no inconsiderable toil and suffering and faith and prayer. Preëminently arduous is a first attempt; and more especially if prosecuted under adverse influences with scanty means. Such, confessedly, were the earlier circumstances of our own missionary organization. Necessity had been laid upon our fathers to begin the work in weakness and fear. Christians and ministers in the United States, denominated Baptists, were numbered in those days not so much by thousands as by hundreds and tens. The churches, with rare exceptions, were in their infancy, and widely separate from one another; their members, generally, the poor. Then, also, was the infancy of all our denominational organizations, and, one excepted, of our educational institutions. Almost every good thing was to be begun,—the foundations were being laid,—and in laying these foundations were tasked, unavoidably, the same minds and the same hands.

Embarrassments were deeply felt, growing out of the newness of the enterprise. The work was commenced with very limited information as to its objects and the methods of its prosecution. Little comparatively was known of the state of the heathen world, its destitution or its accessibility, or its promise of returns for evangelical labor. Few among the churches recognized, and fewer felt, the *obligation* to give to the heathen the knowledge of the way of salvation. The first concern of our missionary pioneers, was to awaken an answering sympathy in those who should be their helpers—to quicken into life and effort the inert mass. And then this effort was to take form and direction. Just impressions were to be made, not only of the general scope of the untried enterprise, but more especially of its simplicity of aim and its arduousness, its helps and its hindrances. In some minds the object lay blended with kindred ends; these had their abettors. Forbearance and conciliation were demanded. It was the labor of years to convince some generous hearts of the indispensableness of concentration of aim and effort for the successful prosecution of the work. It was only at the close of the period under review that the wisdom of the measure was universally conceded, so to locate the central agency of the Board as to bear most *directly* and *effectively* upon the fields of its operation abroad.

There was still another impediment to an early expansion of labors. Had all things been ready for vigorous and large operations, in the number, wealth ar

* Removed to Carey in 1822—23. † Putawatomies. ‡ Ottawas. § Cherokees.

liberality of the churches, and in the wisdom, matured by experience, whereby to direct those operations, there would still have remained, for the time, the fatal deficiency of men qualified and at liberty to go. "Whom shall we send and who will go for us," was reiterated for years, and there were few to answer.

With the conditions of providence as to the ministers and churches at home, there was a singular correspondence of dispensations with the missionary laborers abroad. The history of the Burman Mission its first twelve years, what is it but a portrayal of some of the hardiest Christian virtues developed by adverse providences, and sustained and made to triumph by God's abounding grace?—adventurous enterprise, in the love of Christ and of man, laborious, prayerful, patient endeavor, unfaltering faith, submission, fortitude, heroic constancy. The period of the founding of the mission, and, with it, of commencing our missionary work among the heathen, was eminently a period of trial. Of the sixteen laborers, male and female, appointed to Burmah prior to 1826, including four* who had not fully entered into the service, five† had been removed by death or bereavement, and four‡ had been driven into exile. Of the three§ who remained in the mission, two had lain imprisoned and bound in iron a year and a half under daily expectation of death, one ministering the consolations of God;—the Rangoon station was lying waste, the church of native converts dispersed abroad.

God seems to have designed this stage of incipient efforts as a period of preparatory discipline. It was eminently fitted to chasten inordinate expectation both abroad and at home; to teach lessons of mutual sympathy and patient labor and waiting; to abase pride; to cherish a consciousness of dependence on God's favor for every measure of success; and to constrain to an unquestioning deferring of all purposes and all issues to his will.

We have dwelt the more fully on this preliminary part of our history, not only to place on record the facts narrated, but in illustration of the truth first assumed, that the period *was* mainly, as respects the results accomplished, preparative and disciplinary. "Excepting the acquisition of the language," said Mrs. Judson in 1826, at the close of the war in Burmah, "we are about to begin all anew." To estimate aright the work *done*, and the *riches of glory of the grace of God* which has directed and crowned it, we do well to commence *here*.

The history of our enterprise during the last twenty-five years, presents a varied aspect. The first five years at home resembled in one particular the years preceding. God was opening a way even then for the word of his grace to all nations, had the company been great to publish it; with *us* the message still waited for messengers. The quickening of zeal in the churches, which replenished an overdrawn treasury, was seeking new and wider fields for its development;—China, Greece, Siam and other regions were designated;—but *men* qualified and willing to go, with rare exceptions were not to be found. One new mission only was constituted, the Ojibwa in 1828, and four missionaries and eight assistants were sent to it and other Indian missions. But of missions abroad, four missionaries and four assistants only were sent to the Burman, and one missionary and one assistant in Africa supplied for a brief space the place of the dead. But *God remembered the missions.*

The ingathering at first was small. The seed was to vegetate, to ripen; the soil to be tilled; the laborers were few. Amherst station was occupied in 1826 and '27; in 1827 Maulmain was substituted; Tavoy station was founded in 1828, Rangoon re-occupied in 1829. In 1827 one convert was baptized at Amherst; in 1828

* Mr. Rice, Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman.
† Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Colman, and Mrs. Price.
‡ Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Wade.
§ Mr. and Mrs. Judson, and Mr. Price.

thirty at Maulmain, and three at Tavoy; before 1831 there were four churches. The Maulmain Burmese church had received fifty-six members by baptism, and the English Maulmain church fifteen; Rangoon had twenty-three members, Tavoy twenty. The additions to four Indian churches prior to April, 1831, were sixty-one. Fifty-two of this number were in the Cherokee Mission. Total at all the stations in five years, from 1826 to 1831, 176.

During the second five years, the embarrassments which had resulted from the fewness of laborers were partially and for the time overcome. Seventy-two missionaries, male and female, were sent to the missions, or an average of fourteen or fifteen year by year.* Vacancies were now filled, new stations were occupied, new missions projected and constituted. It was a period of rapid and large extension. The Carey station was renewed in the Shawanoe Mission, and labors recommenced among the Ottawas, the Putawatomies, the Shawanoes, and the Delawares; the Creek, Choctaw, and Otoe Missions were established, the Missions to France and Germany, the Hayti Mission, and the Missions to Siam, China, Arracan and the Teloogoos; the African was resuscitated in the Bassa Mission, the Arracan constituted, the Karen became a separate mission. In the autumn of the year that closed this period, 1836, the Greek Mission was founded, and subsequently the Omaha Mission. The whole number of missions reported in April, 1836, was twenty-three, of stations thirty-four, and of missionary laborers beside native, ninety-two.

As with the Convention at home, so with the earlier missions, these years were years of enlargement. The work already begun by the Spirit of grace in the Cherokee Mission, was borne forward. In words well applied by the missionary, "Waters were breaking out in the wilderness, and streams in the desert. They who were not a people, were becoming the people of God." Successive years reported as converts to the faith of the gospel among the Cherokees, 197; ninety converts were added to the Creek church; forty-six to the Ojibwa, Ottawa, Shawanoe and Otoe churches; fifteen were baptized in the French Mission, seventeen in the German;† three Chinese had been gathered in the Siam Mission.

In Burmah, God had begun to make known his thoughts of mercy and loving kindness to the Karens. The first convert, Ko Thahbyu, was baptized at Tavoy in 1828. Before April, 1835, in the same station the number of baptized Karens was more than 250. From 1831 to 1836, 204 were added to the Maulmain church and branch churches, mostly Karens, fifty-nine to the church at Rangoon, twelve to a church new formed at Ava. The English Maulmain church received 174 members. Total in Burmah 682; and in all the missions 1,050, a yearly average of 210.

The ensuing ten years are known to all of us. At home, with partial alleviations, they were years of intense solicitude and darkening gloom. The first token of coming evil was the inadequacy of the annual income. The operations of the Convention in foreign lands, as now appeared, had been too suddenly and too widely extended. The expenditure unavoidable in sustaining the missions, providing for their prosperous increase, following up successes, and compensating losses, had not been distinctly appreciated. Too confident reliance may have been reposed by some on pledges too large to be redeemed. Even the ordinary income abated,—financial embarrassment filled the land. Then came debate and alienation; then division of counsels; then secession. The crisis was in 1845. The

* 24 to Indian missions, 38 to Asiatic, 1 to Hayti, 3 to Africa, 6 to France. 1 native preacher was appointed in Germany, &c.

† Including J. G. Oncken.

Convention lay burdened with debt; the humiliating inquiry was forced upon us, Shall some of the missions be broken up?—But *God was our helper.* Friends of the missions gathered together. The debt was paid—the Union consolidated—the missions saved.

Closely seconding the diminution of the annual income, and partly its consequent, was a decrease of supply of laborers. Men doubted whether, if they accepted appointment, they could be sent, for dearth of funds. The absolute decrease was aggravated by the relatively increased demand. The schools of the prophets were not sufficiently thronged. Pastors free to enter the foreign field, were exceedingly few. Missionary zeal may have abated in some who should have sought to go. It could hardly have been otherwise; sore excitements harassed the times. Meanwhile *the missions mourned.*

It would be vain to attempt to give in this connection an extended, or even a summary statement of all that was done, and all that befell the missions, in the progress of those ten years. With all but the Burman, taking into account the breaking up and reëstablishing of stations, it was a period corresponding in time, and partly in character, to the first twelve years of *that* mission; like employments, like discouragements; like laboriousness of effort, like intermingling of reverses; like faith and constancy. Each mission has a history of its own, and were that history read, the mission standing by itself, as did the Burman in the years of its earlier infancy, it would teach us like lessons of submission and humility, and reverent waiting, and trust in God alone. *One* fact denotes the general parallel. The aggregate of laborers sent in these ten years to reinforce the missions, was ninety, making with those already at labor one hundred and eighty-two. At the close of the period the number of laborers was ninety-nine; net increase, seven. *Eighty-three* had been removed from the missions, chiefly by disease or death.

But man's extremity is God's opportunity. If sorrow has abounded, his grace has superabounded. Whatever the toil or the suffering, the recompense has immeasurably exceeded. The work of evangelizing the nations was not stayed in its progress. The gospel of the Son of God triumphed gloriously.

From 1836 to 1846, this gospel was preached by the missionaries of the Board in more than twenty languages beside our own, languages spoken by more than 100,000,000 of people exclusive of those who use the Chinese tongue. Missionaries and assistants alike heralded it, at station and out-station, in city and country, in journeyings and along the river courses. Thousands and tens of thousands heard it from their lips, and these thousands bore the rumor to other thousands.

And the word spoken did not return void. In the year closing in April, 1837, the additions to the mission churches in eleven tribes and nations were more than 300; in 1838, to eighty-eight churches, 582; in 1839, 570. The annual average throughout the ten years was nearly 800; the aggregate reported, 7,972. The grace of God was magnified more exceedingly among the Karens. "Great is the grace of the Eternal God," were the memorable words of Myat Kyau. "Thus by the great love of our Lord Jesus Christ, more than 1,550 have joined themselves to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." 2,039 Karens were brought into connection with the Arracan churches by baptism in 1844.

To *all* the missions God has sealed his approval. They *all* live before him, and from him. They all have borne fruit to the praise of his glory, some singly, some in clusters of tens, and some of thousands. The average annual accessions the last five years exceed 1,400. The number baptized from the beginning is 16,000. The number of hopeful converts, through the preaching of the cross of Christ by missionaries and native preachers of this Board, is more than 20,000.

In connection with the preaching of the gospel, the missionaries have fulfilled, as

they have had opportunity, a large amount of subsidiary labor. They have translated the Scriptures in whole or part into seventeen languages. The New Testament in Burmese was revised in 1827, the Old Testament completed in 1834. The whole bible is in Karen, Sgau or Pwo. The New Testament has been translated into Siamese, and parts of the Old. Several gospels and historical books of the New and the Old Testament are in the Chinese tongue; the New Testament is in the Peguan, Assamese, and Ojibwa languages, and nearly entire in the Cherokee; and one or more gospels or other portions of the bible in Creek, Choctaw, Ottawa, Putawatomie, Delaware, Shawanoe, Otoe and Bassa. The Karen, Salong, Kemee, Naga, and Bassa languages have been reduced to a written form. Alphabetic characters have been provided for Indian dialects. Religious tracts, compends, prayers, hymns, have been written; and grammars and vocabularies, and books for schools. Schools have been taught in every mission and at almost every station, except some of the European; the average number of pupils from 1826 to 1831, 200; the ensuing five years 300; the last fifteen years from 1,500 to 2,000. As gifts of the Spirit were distributed, schools have been provided for the training of native preachers. Moung Ing was set apart to the work of an evangelist in 1827. In 1829 there were five in Burmah. A mission school for native preachers was projected in 1835. One Burman and three Karen schools for assistants have been in operation for years. Instruction has been given to Chinese and Assamese preachers, to French, German and Cherokee. The number of native preachers and assistants, associated with the missions in 1836, was more than 30; in 1846, 155. The number now employed in the missions is 192.

The first press was sent to Burmah in 1830. At six printing establishments, conducted by missionaries of the Board, in Burmah, Siam, Assam, and Indian missions, and not including books and tracts for other missions, the number of pages printed exceeds 100,000,000.

The home proceedings of the last five years, since the re-constituting of the Union, have emulated in some measure the results abroad. It has been a period of relief and gladdening increase. The people have had a "mind to work." God has hallowed with his presence our annual assemblies. Harmony, hope and liberality have more abounded. More men have been ready to go to our eastern missions, and more funds have been provided to send them. Forty-five missionaries and assistants have been sent to the missions in Asia, besides four to Indian missions and two to Europe. There have been fewer desolations by death. The present aggregate in the missions, exclusive of native laborers, is 119. The aggregate sent during the last twenty-five years is 231,* and from the beginning 280.†

The review of our missionary history teaches lessons which it becomes us to heed.

Our work is *arduous*, and of constantly increasing vastness. Sloth, luxurious self-indulgence, levity, irresoluteness, have no place here.

The work is *fraught with trials;* it compels, if worthily prosecuted, to suffering and sacrifice; but *there are great contrasts*—the exposure, the toil, the suffering, beyond all parallel is the lot of the missionary.

The work is *one*, at home or abroad. Waning of interest, penuriousness, suspension of effort with us, is, in the missions, desolation, abandonment. Inaction here, is death there.

* One hundred and thirty-one were sent to the missions in Asia, beside three transferred from the Indian missions and two reappointed, sixty-eight to Indian missions, thirteen to Africa, and nineteen to Europe and Hayti beside one transferred from Asia.

† Missionaries connected with the Choctaw Academy, Ky., and the school at Tonawanda, N. Y., are not included in this enumeration.

Again, supply should *forestall* necessity. Men cannot be trained to the work in one day. And again, for fulness of supply, *prayer* should be made unceasingly of the church to God.

The work is *well appointed.* The instrumentality employed preëminently, is preaching Christ, and him crucified. It is the instrumentality chosen of God; and set home by God's spirit, it has been marvellously attested of God, among all nations whithersoever the missionary has gone.

The work is *surpassingly gainful.* In 1827 Mah Menla died, "relying on Christ for justification and life everlasting." And adds the report of 1828, "*One* such trophy of mercy—a soul rescued from ruin and prepared for the endless bliss of heaven—infinitely more than repays all the sacrifices and exertions made by us and our associates, in sending the gospel to Burmah." But God has given us *thousands.*

The position held this day by the Missionary Union and its missions, calls us, one and all, to acts of profound adoration and praise to God. *This day is holy unto the Lord our God.* The glory due unto his name let us not give to another. In all the way we have journeyed, we see God's hand. We have been chastened, but it was to profit us. We have been cast into extremities dark and intricate, but it was to bring us out into a large place. He has succored us in peril, strengthened us in weakness, healed our errors, accepted the work of our hands. He has opened to us wide and effectual doors. The fields he has allotted to us are choice and large. The laborers abroad are men whom he has delighted to honor. He has given to us, beyond our largest thought, fruits of increase. He has written on all our missions and stations, with his own hand, his own name, *Emmanuel, God with us.* Wherefore "STAND UP AND BLESS THE LORD YOUR GOD FOREVER AND EVER. AND BLESSED BE (HIS) GLORIOUS NAME; WHICH IS EXALTED ABOVE ALL BLESSING AND PRAISE."

The Committee on supplying the Missions with Missionaries reported through Rev. B. Sears, D. D., chairman.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the Executive Committee on "The Prospect of Supplying the Missions with Missionaries," report:—

That they have given to the subject their earnest consideration, and recommend that the Board, without any further action, order that communication to be printed, not as a document of the Board, but as an interesting and valuable paper, eminently worthy of being placed upon record.

The paper was ordered to be referred to the Union.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. N. Colver, and was referred to the new Board:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Union that they add the following clause to Art. 3 of the Constitution:

"And any church paying twenty-five dollars annually, may represent itself in this body until the contributions shall reach $100, constituting a life membership."

Resolved, That the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee be adopted and printed with the proceedings of the Board.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretaries be instructed to present abstracts from their reports to the Union.

Resolved, That the reports of the Committees on Obituaries, on the Siam and China Missions, and on the French and Greek Missions, be presented to the Union.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Recording Secretary of the Board be instructed to report to the Union the proceedings of the Board.

Adjourned, with prayer by Rev. N. Colver, of Mass.

M. J. Rhees, *Rec. Sec'y.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSIONARY UNION.

BOSTON, MAY 15, 1851.

The American Baptist Missionary Union convened this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the meeting house of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, to hold its thirty-seventh annual meeting.

The President and both Vice Presidents being absent, the Union was called to order by the Recording Secretary, W. H. Shailer, of Mass.

The Hon. Ira Harris, of N. Y., was elected President, *pro tempore*, who, on taking the chair, made some appropriate remarks.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Sharp, D. D., of Mass.

Messrs. J. Hanna, of Pa., S. Sheldon, of N. Y., G. B. Peck, of R. I., J. A. Gault, of N. H., J. C. Pratt, of Mass., W. H. Jameson, of Mass., and Geo. Cole, of Ohio, were chosen a committee to ascertain the names of the members present, and subsequently reported as follows:

The whole number enrolled is 613, of whom 395 are ministers of the gospel, and 218 laymen. From Maine, there are fifty-six members; New Hampshire, forty-six; Vermont, twenty-seven; Massachusetts, two hundred and twenty-seven; Rhode Island, thirty-five; Connecticut, thirty-one; New York, one hundred and ten; New Jersey, twenty-six; Pennsylvania, twenty-one; Delaware, one; Ohio, eighteen; Indiana, one; Illinois, four; Michigan, four; Canada East, one; British Burmah, four; Sandwich Islands, one.

MAINE.

Lorenzo B. Allen,
John W. Appleton,
Samuel W. Avery,
Allen Barrows,
Lewis Barrows,
Charles P. Bartlett,
L. Bradford,
Kendall Brooks, Jr.,
Nathaniel Butler,
Samuel L. Caldwell,
Cyrus Case,
Samuel Chisam,
Caleb B. Davis,
William Day,
Arthur Drinkwater,
J. Sewall Eaton,
Alvan Felch,
John B. Foster,
John H. Gowen,
H. B. Gower,
Edw. J. Harris,
Henry Hawes,
Charles M. Herring,
Charles Hill,
John Hubbard,
Henry Illsley,
Amariah Joy,
Joseph Kalloch,
L. Kingman,
S. A. Kingsbury,
George Knox,
J. R. Loomis,
F. Merriam,
Mylon Merriam,
Amos P Messer,
Handel G. Nott,
Charles G. Porter,
Gilbert Pullen,
Joseph Ricker,
T. R. Robinson,
David Sanborn,
John L. Sanborn,
Jacob R. Scott,
B. F. Shaw,
D. Newton Sheldon,
E. Stearns,
Orrin O. Stearns,
Ebenezer G. Trask,
C. B. Walker,
James P. Wheeler,
James White,
Joseph C. White,
Lewis Whitney,
N. Marshman Williams,
N. West Williams,
Joseph Wilson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Oliver Ayer,
Ephraim K. Bailey,
David Burroughs,
John M. Chick,
Samuel Cleaves,
Jesse M. Coburn,
Anthony Colby,
Samuel Cooke,
Ebenezer Dodge, Jr.,
Horace Eaton,
Simeon L. Elliott,
Charles W. Flanders,
Nahum P. Foster,
David P. French,
James French,
David Gage,
John A. Gault,
King S. Hall,
Thos. J Harris,
D. S. Hawley,
H. D. Hodge,
Noah Hooper,
Thomas Jameson,
Benjamin Knight,
William Lamson,
Samuel S. Leighton,
John H. Lerned,
David G. Mason,
William Norris,
John Peacock,
Ira Person,
Dura D. Pratt,
Abraham Prescott,
Gilbert Robbins,
Isaac Sawyer,
Eli B. Smith,
Edw. Spaulding,
Joseph Storer,
Henry Tonkin,
Leonard Tracy,
Oren Tracy,
John Upton,
John M. Wedgewood,
Benjamin Wheeler,
Edmund Worth,
Thomas G. Wright.

VERMONT.

Moses H. Bixby,
Nathan H. Bottom,
John Conant,
Peter W. Dean,
Nathan Denison,
Jonathan Draper,
Joseph M. Driver,
Lewis A. Dunn,
Richard M. Ely,
Jacob Esty,
Samuel Fish,
Horace Fletcher,
John Goadby,
C. H. Green,
Jonathan R. Green,
Samuel Griggs,
Leland Howard,
Elijah Hutchinson,
Ariel Kendrick,
M. D. Miller,
Daniel Packer,
Henry I. Parker,
Amasa Pooler,
Reuben Sawyer,
L. Smith,
Rufus Smith, Jr.,
Cornelius A. Thomas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Paul S. Adams,
Jonathan Aldrich,
John Allen,
Robert W. Ames,
Holmes Ammidown,
James Andem,
Thomas D. Anderson,
George Appleton,
Charles Ayer,
Ransom P. Baker,
Joseph Banvard,
Anson J. Barker,
William Barnes,
Rufus K. Bellamy,
Albert J. Bellows,
John Blain,
William Bogert,
James C. Boomer,
Jefferson Borden,
George W. Bosworth,
Samuel G. Bowdlear,
Wm. W. Boyington,
Joseph A. Brabrook,
Samuel Brainard,
Edw. Bright, Jr.,
Asa Bronson,
Benjamin F. Bronson,
Samuel J. Bronson,
George Brooks,
John Brooks,
Kendall Brooks,
Amasa Brown,
Freeman G. Brown,
William Brown,
Moses Burbank,
Jonathan Burr,
William D Butts,
B. P. Byram,
George J. Carleton,
John Carleton,
Thomas F. Caldicott,
Michael Carleton,
A. W. Carr,
Lewis E Caswell,
Aaron W. Chaffin,
Asahel Chapin,
Jeremiah Chaplin,
Irah Chase,
William C. Child,
Pharcellus Church,
Francis E. Cleaves,
G. W. Cochran,
Robert Cogswell,
Gardner Colby,
Charles K. Colver,
Nathaniel Colver,
James W. Converse,
John Cookson,
Elijah Corey,
Denzen M. Crane,
Origen Crane,
Ebenezer E. Cummings,
George Cummings,
Orlando Cunningham,
Moses Curtis,
George F. Danforth,
Thomas E. Daniels,
Henry Day,
Myron M. Dean,
George B. Dexter,
George W. Dorrance,
John Duncan,
William H. Eaton,
Richard E. Eddy,
B. A. Edwards,
Willard W. Fairbanks,
William Farnsworth,
Albert Field,
Abiel Fisher,
James E. Forbush,
William Fosdick,
Horace B. Fosket,
Harvey Foster,
John Francis,
E. K. Fuller,
Lewis Gage,
Amory Gale,
Alfred Gates,
George P. Gear,
Moses D. George,

Timothy Gilbert,
John Girdwood,
Samuel Glover,
Charles D. Gould,
Frederick Gould,
Benjamin C. Grafton,
E. H. Gray,
John Green,
Horatio B. Hackett,
Enoch Hall,
Andrew W. Hammond,
Adiel Harvey,
Calvin Haven,
John O. Heath,
Luther G. Hewins,
Francis W. Hill,
James W. Hill,
Philip E Hill,
Samuel Hill,
Samuel Hill, Jr.,
William B. Hill,
Joseph Hodges,
Lewis Holmes,
Jotham W. Horton, Jr.,
Alvah Hovey,
William B. Hovey,
William Howe,
Amos Hyde,
William H. Jameson,
John Jennings,
John B. Jones,
John Keely,
Josiah Keely,
Thos. E Keely,
Charles S. Kendall,
John Kilton,
Rufus Kimball,
Ira Leland,
Heman Lincoln,
Joshua Lincoln,
Horace T. Love,
Nehemiah G. Lovell,
Nehemiah P. Mann,
Thomas J Marsh,
Abner Mason,
Alanson P. Mason,

D. L. McGear,
Nicholas Medbery,
Asaph Merriam,
J. Warren Merrill,
George Millard,
Rollin H. Neale,
Robert C. Mills,
Ebenezer Nelson,
Baxter Newton,
William Newton,
J. W. Olmstead,
Abel Page,
Walter Paine, 3d,
Addison Parker,
Carleton Parker,
Joseph W. Parker,
John Parkhurst,
J. W. Parkhurst,
George W. Patch,
R. Everett Pattison,
Solomon Peck,
Daniel A. Pettengill,
D. W. Phillips,
N. J. Pinkham,
Andrew Pollard,
Moses Pond,
Lemuel Porter,
John Pryor.
Humphrey Richards,
William C Richards,
John G. Richardson,
Wm. T. Richardson,
Henry J. Ripley,
Silas Ripley,
Asa A. Robinson,
Harvey Robinson,
Joseph M Rockwood,
Philemon R. Russell,
Henry Safford,
Abish Samson,
George W. Samson,
Amasa Sanderson,
Daniel Sanderson,
Miles Sandford,
Edwin Sandys,
S. G. Sargent,

Edward Savage,
Barnas Sears,
Horace Seaver,
Davis T. Shailer,
Julius S. Shailer,
Wm. H. Shailer,
Thomas Shaw,
Henry P. Shed,
Simon G. Shipley,
Daniel P. Simpson,
Benjamin Smith,
C. Billings Smith,
David Smith,
Josiah T. Smith,
Lucius E. Smith,
Stillman F Smith,
Benjamin Spalding,
Oakman S. Stearns,
John C. Stockbridge,
Daniel Stone,
Josiah Stone,
Baron Stow,
W. F. Stubbert,
Samuel B. Swaim,
A. M. Swain,
J. E. Taylor,
Samuel W. Taylor,
William Thayer,
William D. Ticknor,
John Tidd,
Josiah H. Tilton,
Timothy C. Tingley,
Jesse Todd,
Arthur S. Train,
Levi Tucker.
L. C. Wakefield,
Turbot Wakefield,
John Walker,
Samuel Warren,
Henry S. Washburn,
Amos Webster,
Zenas P. Wilds,
James F. Wilcox,
C. M. Willard,
F. A. Willard.

RHODE ISLAND.

Varnum J. Bates,
David Benedict,
Stephen Gano Benedict,
John F. Bigelow,
Nathan Bishop,
Phinehas Bond,
James Boyce,
Jonathan Brayton,
Hugh H. Brown,
George R. Darrow,
Frederick Denison,
William Douglass,

Samuel W. Field,
Asa Messer Gammell,
James N. Granger,
Joseph M Graves,
John B Hartwell,
Benjamin F Heddin,
Luther D. Hill,
T. C. Jameson,
Charles C. Lewis,
Nathan Mason,
Bradley Miner,
Asa Newell,

George B. Peck,
James H. Reed,
Samuel Richards,
Charles Shaw,
George J. Sherman,
Francis Smith,
Joseph Smith,
Alfred H. Taylor,
Stephen R. Weeden,
George A. Willard,
Lucius A. Willard.

CONNECTICUT.

Wm. P. Benjamin,
Augustus Bolles,
James G. Bolles,
Elisha Cushman,
Albert Day,
Horatio E. Day,
Erastus Denison,
Thomas Dowling,
Solomon Gale,
Edward T. Hiscox,
Thomas Holman,
Peter D. Irish,
Wm. O. Irish,
Erastus C. Kegwin,
Beriah N. Leach,
Lester Lewis,
A. S. Lovell,
Charles Millett,
Noyes W. Miner,
John N. Murdock,
Lawson Muzzey,
Geo. W. Pendleton,
Sylvanus D. Phelps,
Franklin A. Slater,
A. M. Smith,
Chauncy G. Smith,
James Squier,
Robert Turnbull,
Levi H. Wakeman,
Orin F. Walker,
Palmer G. Wightman.

NEW YORK.

Samuel S. Adsit,
Dennison Alcott,
Martin B. Anderson,
J. S. Backus,
Samuel M. Bainbridge,
Harris M. Baldwin,
Joseph Ballard,
E. M. Barker,
Luman C. Bates,
Alexander M. Beebee,
Wm. Thos. Biddle,
Edwin A. Billings,
Isaiah Blood,
Sylvester Blood,
Thomas Brandt,
A. P. Buel,
A. H. Burlingham,
John Bush,
Edward Carter,
Alonzo J. Chadsey,
A. Judson Chaplin,
Charles N. Chandler,
Thomas D. Chollar,
Daniel G. Corey,
Sewall S. Cutting,
E. S. Davis,
Luke Davis,
Orrin Dodge,
John Dowling,
Hermann J. Eddy,
Hervey Edwards,
Charles Elliott,
Charles Evans,
James Farquharson,
S. Uriel Ferguson,
Cyrenius M. Fuller,
E. D. Garnsey,
George W. Gates,
Charles Graves,
Caleb Green,
Caleb G. Green,
Henry L. Gros,
Benj. J. Haight,
Wm. F. Hansell,
Ira Harris,
Samuel T. Hillman,
J. L. Hodge,
Charles J. Hopkins,
V. R. Hotchkiss,
Leland J. Huntley,
George F. Hurd,
Silas Illsley,
Reuben Jeffreys,
Elias Johnson,
Ralph Johnson,
Israel Keach,
Samuel R. Kelly,
Charles B. Keyes,
A. S. Kneeland,
James S. Ladd,
Richard Larcombe,
Edward Lathrop,
Thomas O. Lincoln,
J. O. Mason,
Jerome T. Mason,
R. M. S. Mason,
Sumner R. Mason,
Richard C. McCormick,
William S. Mikels,
Hiram Miller,
William F. Nelson,
D. B. Olney,
L. W. Olney,
William J. Omberson,
Sewall M. Osgood,
Bela Palmer,
Lemuel C. Pattengill,
R. M. S. Pease,
Wm. C. Phillips,
Ingraham Powers,
R. Prentice,
Nathan A. Reed,
Stephen Remington,
Morgan J. Rhees,
James Scott,
John T. Seeley,
Clesson P. Sheldon,
Smith Sheldon,
J. P. Simmons,
Henry A. Smith,
Howell Smith,
Justin A. Smith,
William S. Smith,
John Smitzer,
James E. Southworth,
Myron N. Stearns,
Samuel M. Stimson,
Marsena Stone,
A. H. Stowell,
E. E. L. Taylor,
William H. Taylor,
Jefferson Tillinghast,
James L. Todd,
Palmer Townsend,
J. B. Vrooman,
Jonah G. Warren,
Hermann L. White,
Lyman Wright,
C. P. Wyckoff,
William H. Wyckoff.

NEW JERSEY.

Elias Baker,
Henry C. Fish,
Zelotes Grenell,
William Hague,
Joseph Hammett,
Josiah Hatt,
Henry V. Jones,
Bethuel Mason,
Robert T. Middleditch,
Peter C. Onderdonk,
S. Stiles Parker,
W. H. Parmly,
W. F. Randolph,
Peter P. Runyon,
Levi H. Shattuck,
Samuel Sproul,
Bergen Stelle,
David B. Stout,
Thos. R. Taylor,
John Teasdale,
William B. Tolan,
Daniel F. Twiss,
Greenleaf S. Webb,
Charles E. Wilson,
William V. Wilson,
D. M. Willson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Emerson Andrews,	Abraham D. Gillette,	Joseph H. Kennard,
Rufus Babcock,	John Hanna,	Edgar M. Levy,
John Boyd,	Standish F. Hansell,	Heman Lincoln,
J. Newton Brown,	John C. Harrison,	Howard Malcom,
William Bucknell, Jr.,	George B. Ide,	Thomas S. Malcom,
J. Lansing Burrows,	William B. Jacobs,	William J. Pettigrew,
Duncan Dunbar,	George Kempton,	William Shadrach.

DELAWARE.

Jonathan G. Collom.

OHIO.

Seymour W. Adams,	Charles A. Dean,	Stephen B. Page,
John G. Bowen,	P. P. Kennedy,	Ezekiel G. Robinson,
Henry Carr,	T. G. Lamb,	Isaac Russell,
D. B. Cheney,	Perez Lathrop,	D. Shepardson,
Charles A. Clark,	L. George Leonard,	F. Snyder,
George Cole,	Henry Thane Miller,	John Stevens.

ILLINOIS.

Justus Bulkley,	Lewis Raymond,	John N. Tolman.
Jirah D. Cole,		

INDIANA.

Timothy R. Cressey.

MICHIGAN.

John Cadman,	Hiram K. Stimson,	Andrew Tenbrook.
Supply Chase,		

CANADA EAST.

Amos F. Spalding.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Joseph G. Binney,	Hosea Howard,	Lovell Ingalls.
James M. Haswell,		

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sylvester Davis.

The Rev. M. J. Rhees, Secretary of the Board of Managers, read the following communication from that body, which was accepted.

REPORT.

To the American Baptist Missionary Union the Board of Managers respectfully report;—That, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, they assembled in Boston on Tuesday, May 13th, 1851, "to hear the reports of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, and the Auditing Committee, and to review with care the proceedings of the past year."

Abstracts from these reports will be presented to the Union, and will exhibit the results of our missionary operations, and our financial condition, for the past, and wants for the current year. The Board would unite with the Union in devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have attended the labors of our missionaries; and for the means which have been furnished to meet the expenditures of the year. The cloud which gathered over our financial department, and

which seemed to threaten us with an increased debt, has been graciously scattered, and in the light of God's favor we are permitted to rejoice. The Board earnestly hope that the goodness of God in the past, may increase our confidence in Him, and our efforts for His glory, in the future.

The losses sustained by death, both in the home and foreign fields of our labors, have claimed the attention of the Board, and their action on this subject will appear in their minutes, in the reports and resolutions adopted by the Board. To that document, also, the Board would refer the members of the Union for their doings in relation to the different missionary fields, the condition of which has passed under their review.

The Board recommend that the Union fix as the time and place for the annual sermon to be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hague, this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock at the Tremont Temple.

The Board have directed the reports of its committees on Obituaries, on the Siam and Chinese Missions, and on the French and Greek Missions, to be read to the Union.

They have also referred to the Union, for its consideration, a paper from the Executive Committee, presenting a "Brief Retrospect of the Missionary Union and its Missions;" and one on "The Prospect of Supplying the Missions with Missionaries."

With earnest prayer for the increased prosperity of the missions under their care, and for the blessing of God upon all our efforts to extend the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ in the earth, the Board submit their proceedings to the Union.

IRA HARRIS, *Chairman.*

M. J. RHEES, *Rec. Secretary.*

Rev. Messrs. V. R. Hotchkiss, of N. Y., J. M. Graves, R. I., Geo. Kempton, Pa., J. Stevens, O., J. D. Cole, Ill., A. Tenbrook, Mich., T. R. Cressey, Ia., H. Fletcher, Vt., J. Ricker, Me., D. D. Pratt, N. H., J. N. Murdock, Ct., H. V. Jones, N. J., and T. D. Anderson, Mass., were chosen a committee to nominate twenty-five persons to be elected as members of the Board of Managers.

Voted, That 4 o'clock this afternoon be assigned as the time for electing the officers of the Union for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the committee on nomination be requested to prepare printed ballots of such persons as they may nominate to serve on the Board of Managers.

Voted, That the time of holding our sessions during this anniversary, be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.; from 3 o'clock, P. M., to 5 1-2, P. M.; and at 7 1-2 in the evening.

The Treasurer of the Union, R. E. Eddy, Esq., presented an abstract of his Annual Report to the Board of Managers, which was accepted.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Managers, which was also accepted.

Rev. Messrs. J. L. Burrows, of Pa., T. C. Jameson, R. I., E. E. Cummings, Mass., T. O. Lincoln, N. Y., H. C. Fish, N. J., H. K. Stimson, Mich., and Mr. Benj. Rouse, O., were appointed a committee

to designate the place for the next annual meeting; also to nominate some person to preach the annual sermon.

Voted, That the pastors of churches contributing to the funds of the Missionary Union, although not members of the same, be invited to a seat with us, and to participate in our discussions and deliberations.

The report of the Committee on Obituaries, referred to the Union by the Board, was read and accepted.

The following preambles and resolutions were also read and adopted:

Whereas the Rev. Joseph Matthias, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., Penn., who has been a warm and active friend of our missionary operations from their commencement, died in the month of March last,

Resolved, That we bear him in pleasant and affectionate remembrance as a brother of an excellent spirit, who was successfully devoted to the interests of his Lord and Master as a preacher of the gospel.

Whereas it has pleased God to remove from this scene of his earthly labors the Rev. Benjamin Putnam, a member of this Union, and the father of one of its missionaries, therefore

Resolved, That this body holds in respectful remembrance the Christian character and ministerial services of our departed brother, and while bowing to the divine Providence which has removed him, commends his example to the living, and orders this memorial of his worth upon its records.

The report of the Committee on the French and Greek Missions was read and adopted.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary introduced to the Union the Rev. Hosea Howard and Rev. Lovell Ingalls, missionaries from the east, who have arrived in this country since our last anniversary.

The President welcomed the missionaries in a short address, expressive of our sympathy and fellowship.

Voted, That we adjourn. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. Howard, of the Maulmain Burman Mission.

THURSDAY, 3 *o'clock*, P. M.

The Union assembled, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Kennard, of Penn.

The report of the Committee on the Siam Mission was read, which stated that that mission had suffered severe loss by fire.

Resolved, That this Union will now suspend its business in order to receive pledges of not less than one hundred dollars each in aid of the Siam Mission, whose premises have recently been destroyed by fire.

Voted, That the subject of this resolution be referred to a special committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Granger, Taylor, and Cummings.

Voted, That the report of the Board of Managers to this body be laid upon the table.

The committee appointed last year on changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the Union, reported through their chairman, Rev. J. W. Parker.*

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of a change in the time of holding the annual meetings of the American Baptist Missionary Union, are agreed in presenting the following report:

Distributed over almost the entire home field of our Missionary Union, they have found it impracticable to consult on the subject as much as its importance may seem to demand. Widely as they are scattered, it may be supposed that they express the opinion and represent the feeling of the members of the Union, in the States where they reside.

Your committee have found this matter of change one of much perplexity. The meetings of this body have become of great consequence; they have much influence on our success, and are vitally connected with the part which we take in the world's evangelization. They have much to do with determining the measure of energy which we shall bring to the work which we have undertaken, and how large a portion of the field we shall cultivate. It seems to your committee that the increase of money contributed for this object, and much of the increase of effort, in which we have been permitted to rejoice for the last three or four years, have in no small degree arisen from the spirit and character of the meetings of the Union during this period. Any question, therefore, that arises concerning a change which promises to give more efficacy to these meetings, or threatens to diminish their influence or render that influence less salutary, assumes grave importance.

In their endeavors to give the subject such consideration as their circumstances have permitted, the committee are aware of the difficulties attending the change which has been proposed, and they have been impressed with the evils of the present arrangement. The statements and conclusions of this report have reference to both views of the subject.

First, it is supposed that the fact of holding the meetings of the Union in the month of May, has much to do with the state of the treasury through the summer and winter months. In view of this fact, the principal reason on which the necessity of a change in the time of meeting was urged last year, was a financial one. It was said, there was occasion of alarm, as there certainly was for regret, that so large an amount of the funds were withholden until so near the close of the financial year. Great as this evil has heretofore been, it seems to be on the increase. Last year there were *thirty-six thousand* dollars kept back from the treasury until the last month of it, and in the last *thirty days* of the year which has just closed, there were about *thirty-eight thousand dollars* remitted to the Treasurer. Now, while the receipt of this large amount of money in so short a time was occasion of devout thanksgiving to God, it must be obvious to all, that such a fact cannot but be attended with serious inconvenience and much loss. In the earlier portion of the year, the Treasurer is obliged to borrow large sums of money, to provide for the current expenses of the Union; for this borrowed money interest must be paid. Your committee suppose that if the missionary year closed at some other

* The committee were Rev. Messrs. J. W. Parker, of Mass., J. Stevens, of Ohio, H. Fletcher, of Vt., M. Allen, of Mich., A. D. Gillette, of Pa., S. S. Cutting, of N. Y., J. D. Cole, of Ill., M. J. Rhees, of N. Y., and Mr. D. M. Wilson, of N. J.

season, there would be less reason for deferring the collection of funds for the Union to so late a period. In the months of January and February the business men of the ablest churches are closing or commencing their own business, and their funds are diverted to these objects.

The difficulty of raising so large a part of the year's contributions, if it be necessary to do so in so short a time, is greatly increased from the fact, that the financial year of all the other benevolent societies of our denomination closes in the month of March. The agents of these several societies are all in the field at once with the agents of the Missionary Union, under a similar pressure. They are all alike urging the churches to do their utmost, to meet the anticipated deficiencies of the societies' treasuries with which they are connected. They are, all of them, disposed to defer their calls on the ablest churches until toward the close of the year, or to call on the most efficient when they find themselves in this exigency. There is no little danger of the spirit of rivalry arising among the agents of these different societies, and a feeling of jealousy among the officers and patrons. Your committee have observed somewhat of sectional prejudice and a suspicion of exclusiveness from this pressure and collision.

In the present arrangement, it should be recollected also, the necessity of making so large provision for the close of the financial year, comes at a time when none of our State Conventions or Associations are holding meetings. There are no large bodies assembling to whom an appeal can be made; no pastors congregated, on whom the agent or secretary can call, to show the heavy responsibility which rests with such crushing weight on the few who are staggering under it for a month or two before the close of the year. The committee see that if it were practicable to change the time of meeting from May to September or October, there would be nearly two months previous to the close of the year, in which the claims of the cause of missions, on the prayers and efforts of the churches, could be presented at the meetings of Associations and State Conventions, over a great part of the home field; and to press upon pastors and people the necessities arising from the outlay already made and the obligations assumed. The meetings of these bodies in the different States and districts, which occurred afterwards, would feel the unction and influence of the meetings of the Union. Such an influence, your committee think, would promise much toward replenishing the treasury at the beginning of the year, and thus save us, in part at least, from the necessity of borrowing money, and the burden of paying interest.

Besides, it is certainly undesirable to hold the meetings of this Union at or near the time of the anniversaries of other Societies, and not to hold them in connection *with* those anniversaries. If this is done, it seems to indicate a want of fraternity and coöperation between the friends of these several benevolent organizations. They assume the *appearance* of rival interests. There is danger that suspicion will arise, and alienation of feeling spring up, among the officers of different societies. If this should be the case, the patrons and supporters must feel its influence, and there will be no small danger of awakening and sustaining a feeling of exclusiveness and sectional jealousy in the measures used in promoting the interests of each department of the great work. There appears to be a growing necessity that the meetings of our great national societies, if they occur at the same time, be held in connection with each other. But, if they are, the time occupied must be from eight to ten days. This will be a serious objection to uniting the anniversaries. It will be a period of much exhaustion, if the meetings are protracted to such length; and in the diverse interests, and the numerous questions which must be considered and discussed, there must be danger of neglecting some matters which are of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of the societies there represented.

But besides this, if the anniversaries are all at the same time and in the same place, so many persons will be brought together that the places of meeting must be confined to the largest cities; and therefore restricted to a very small number. There is great difficulty at the present time, of finding places for the meetings of the Missionary Union alone. If the time be extended three or four days longer, and the number of persons increased by one-fourth or one-third, the difficulty will be greatly enhanced. Your committee are of opinion that the Baptist churches of any city will hardly be able and disposed once in four or five years to provide for 2,000 or 3,000 persons, for from seven to nine days and nights. If the meetings of the Board and the Union were holden in the fall instead of the spring, it is supposed they would be smaller, and more time would be afforded to attend to the important business which is presented, with far less interruption and difficulty than would be experienced in connection with other anniversary meetings. The distraction of a multiplicity of objects would be avoided by all, and the occasion for a feeling of rivalry would not exist. These are some of the reasons which present themselves to the minds of your committee, favoring a change in the time of holding the meetings of the Union and its Board.

But there are difficulties in the way of change. Some of the most obvious are as follows:—

1. The meetings of this body have always been holden in the month of April or May, and all our smaller societies and organizations have adjusted themselves to this arrangement. All the meetings of State Conventions and district Associations are deferred till after the meeting of the Union. If the time of this meeting were changed, others would be constrained to conform to it, or some of them would suffer from the absence of important members. To effect such changes in Associations and State Conventions would be attended with perplexity. These local organizations of the different States meet from the middle of May to the middle of November. There is a much smaller number of meetings in the first and last of the above named months than in any between them. So far as your committee have been able to learn, the largest number of Associations occur in the months of August and September; and of the State Conventions, the number which occur between the first of June and the first of August are to those which are holden between August and November 15th, as one to three; while the Associations for these months are as one to four. There would be, so far as your committee are informed, less interference with these meetings in the second week of September than at any other time before the first of November.

From representations made to them, the committee suppose a larger number of clerical members of the Union residing west of the mountains, would attend its anniversaries in the spring than in the fall, while a larger number of efficient laymen would assemble with us in September or October than in May. What influence these facts should have on the question, the committee do not assume to determine.

Another reason which may be urged against the proposed change, is, that the months of September and October are seasons of prevailing sickness. This is especially true of the western portion of our field. On this account it would be undesirable to assemble a large number of strangers in any of the great cities at that time. Your committee suppose that an objection to the change arising from such a cause would be greatly diminished if the meetings were not too large to assemble in some interior towns and smaller cities.

Under a deep sense of the evils resulting from the withholding of so large a portion of funds from your treasury to so late a period, your committee have earnestly desired to find a remedy. They think it possible the change might afford some allevi-

ation, but they are not agreed in the opinion that it would furnish adequate relief. While it seems to them that there is needed some bond of union between our great national societies which does not at present exist, some means of fraternization, such as would be furnished by the associated anniversaries of all these bodies, they cannot but see that for the transaction of the great amount of important business of the Missionary Union, a smaller number of persons, selected from the intense friends of missions, would do the work more securely and efficiently.

While your committee are not prepared to recommend that the time of holding the meetings of the Union be changed, they would not on this account have the subject dismissed from the attention of this body.

The evils of the present arrangement, the relations which we sustain to the other benevolent religious societies of the Baptist denomination, that look to the same great end which we seek, the strong democratic element which pervades the entire structure and order of our churches, the measure of success with which God has been pleased to crown our efforts in the work of evangelization, and the weighty responsibilities which at this moment press upon us in this great work, call on us to use the most patient endeavors to remove every hindrance to progress and to take away every obstacle from our path.

Your committee would close their report by commending this whole subject to the attention and careful consideration of the Union.

Voted, That the report be laid on the table.

The hour assigned for the election of the officers of the Union having arrived, Rev. Messrs. A. Parker, of Mass., L. Tracy, N. H., T. S. Malcom, Pa., C. Willet, Ct., H. G. Nott, Me., J. T. Seely, N. Y. and M. G. Hodge, Vt., were appointed to collect and count the votes, and they subsequently reported that the following were elected officers for the year ensuing:

Hon. George N. Briggs, L.L. D., *President.*
Rev. Bartholomew T. Welch, D. D., } *Vice Presidents.*
Rev. Elisha Tucker, D. D., }
Rev. William H. Shailer, *Recording Secretary.*

The Union then proceeded to elect twenty-five persons to serve on the Board of Managers for the next three years. The Rev. N. W. Williams, of Me., J. C. Harrison, Pa., C. E. Wilson, N. J., R. Jeffreys, N. Y., L. Muzzey, Ct., J. Aldrich, Mass., and S. Adlam, R. I., served as tellers, and reported that the election was as follows:

Ministers.

Lorenzo B. Allen, N. Yarmouth, Me.,
Eli B. Smith, New Hampton, N. H.,
Daniel Sharp, Boston, Mass.,
Henry Jackson, Newport, R. I.,
Robert Turnbull, Hartford, Ct.,
Alonzo Wheelock, Elbridge, N. Y.,
Charles G. Sommers, New York,
Orrin Dodge, Balston Spa, N. Y.,
William Hague, Newark, N. J.,
Henry I. Parker, Burlington, Vt.,
Howard Malcom, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Thomas Winter, Roxborough, Pa.,
Stephen B. Page, Norwalk, Ohio,
Henry G. Weston, Peoria, Ill.
J. A. B. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.,
William Rollinson, Racine, Wis.

Laymen.

THOMAS J. HARRIS, Claremont, N. H.,
JOSEPH C. WHITE, Bangor, Me.,
MICHAEL SHEPARD, Salem, Mass.,
LEWIS JONES, Boston, Mass.,
NATHAN H. BOTTOM, Shaftesbury, Vt.,
GEORGE LOVIS, Hartford, Ct.,
J. F. RATHBONE, Albany, N. Y.,
JOHN P. CROZER, Marcus Hook, Pa.,
JAMES M. HOYT, Cleaveland, Ohio.

The committee appointed to designate the place, and to nominate a preacher for the next annual meeting, reported, recommending that the meeting be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., that Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, of N. Y., preach the annual sermon, and that Rev. R. Turnbull, of Ct., be his alternate.

The report of the committee on changing the time of holding the annual meeting was taken from the table.

Voted, That the further consideration of this subject be indefinitely postponed.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas we learn, by the report of the Board, that no reply has been made, either by the missionaries laboring among the Cherokees, or from the churches under their care, to a remonstrance from the Executive Committee addressed to them against the perpetuity of slavery in those churches,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed, temperately and kindly, but earnestly and firmly, to press upon them the absolute necessity of a total separation between slavery and those churches, in order to their continued connection with this body.

Voted, That we adjourn to meet at the Tremont Temple this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. Rev. J. Girdwood, of Mass., led in prayer.

THURSDAY EVE, 7 1-2 *o'clock.*

The Union met at the Tremont Temple.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Pryor, D. D., of Mass. The annual sermon, in which were reviewed the life and labors of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., was preached by Rev. William Hague, D. D., of N. J., from Acts xiii, 36. *For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep.*

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., of Pa.

FRIDAY, 9 *o'clock*, A. M.

The Union met, and Rev. L. Ingalls, a returned missionary, offered prayer.

The records of the preceding day were read and approved.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union be presented to Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., for his discourse, delivered last evening in commemoration of the late Dr. Judson; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Voted, That Rev. Messrs. M. J. Rhees, of N. Y., J. N. Granger, of R. I., and J. L. Hodge, of N. Y., be a committee to nominate a person to fill the place in the Board of Managers made vacant by the decease of the late Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y.

The committee appointed at our last anniversary to report "On the subject of making special provision for the support and education of the children of those missionaries who may die in the service of the Union," made the following report through Rev. B. Stow, D. D., chairman,* which was adopted.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred "the subject of making special provision for the support and education of the children of those missionaries who may die in the service of the Union," have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report.

When "The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States" commenced, in 1814, the work of Foreign Missions, its Executive Board had very limited knowledge of the demands and duties of their new enterprise, and were therefore unprepared immediately to project plans for any extended line of operations. In other sections of the Christian brotherhood, the same work had but recently been begun, and from their experience very little information could be derived. The service had been thrown upon their hands by special Providence, and their first concern, necessarily, was to provide for the sustenance of a single family, suddenly and unexpectedly commended to their care. This was done in a form simple enough for the apostolic age. Funds were collected and remitted to supply current want, with little regard to the measure of that want, and the missionary was allowed, with a liberal confidence, to dispose of the receipts at his discretion. And the same process, with little variation, was continued, even after occasional reinforcements had been sent to strengthen the mission. Facts had not been collected in sufficient number to enable the Acting Board to adopt, intelligently, definite rules with reference to expenditures. The main object for a considerable period, was to provide for the personal necessities of the devoted pioneers who were attempting, amid many difficulties, the Great Modern Experiment, and to furnish them with the needed facilities for the prosecution of their service according to their own wisdom.

Years thus passed away before it was practicable to arrange a system of appropriations that should include much of particularity. While there was a disposition to meet all reasonable demands, it was necessary from the nature of the case, to consider almost every exigency, as it occurred, by itself, and to provide for it by a specific act, always with a due regard to its relative importance, and also to the amount of means at disposal. But, as the field of operations was extended, as missions were multiplied, as mission families were enlarged, as the system of efforts was gradually spread out by the introduction of the press and schools and other auxiliaries and

* The committee were Rev. Messrs. B. Stow, D. D., E. E. Cummings and J. G. Warren.

accompaniments of the missionary work, it became necessary to devise methods for their support, that should include more of detail and adjust the annual appropriations to a scale both sufficient in amount and equitable in distribution, and be, at the same time, conformed to a wise economy. To accomplish this, a large amount of correspondence was requisite; and when the information needed as a basis of calculation, was procured, the Board had occasion to deliberate long and carefully before they could settle even the outline of their system. And when, at length, a plan was adopted, it was by no means regarded as perfect. It was intended to answer present purposes, until greater light should indicate the required modifications. Consequently, from time to time, changes have been made, such as the facts obviously demanded, and always with a two-fold reference;—*first*, to the comparative claims of the different departments of the foreign service;—*second*, to the economical expenditure of the funds which might rationally be expected within a given period.

In all such arrangements, your committee understand that it has been a primary and fundamental principle, that, first of all, provision, just and equitable, should be made for the laborers and their families. And it is easy to perceive, that in this department, the Home Executive may often have had a difficult service. Especially must this have been the case in the adjustment of allowances to the families of the missionaries; not, certainly, because the missionaries were exorbitant in their demands, but because of the great variety of elements which entered into the calculation, and required to be carefully examined and duly balanced. It was plainly proper that while the parents were giving themselves wholly to their chosen and approved work, a competent provision should be made for the support and education of their children. And, for reasons which will be obvious to every one, it was important that such provision should be made and dispensed in a way to interfere as little as possible with parental care and control. Those who contributed, and those who appropriated the funds for their benefit, should assume no direction or guardianship, beyond such as, in extreme cases, Providence might indicate to be indispensable to the good of the children. The missionaries should be held, as nearly as possible, on the same footing as pastors at home. If circumstances would permit, it was desirable that the children should remain with their parents, and thus be under the proper tutelage, and contribute to furnish to the heathen the needed specimens of well ordered Christian families. But if, to preserve them from unavoidable harm, and to secure for them the facilities for a fair education, it should be necessary to send them to the United States, it was still desirable that their parents should have them entirely at their disposal, and feel both the freedom and the obligation to select for them appropriate homes. In other words, it was every way important that the responsibility, undiminished, should be left just where He who "setteth the solitary in families," has placed it. In the case of those children whose parents might die in the service of the Union, it was befitting that the Executive Board, in the absence of other guardianship, should, for the time being, regard itself as in the parental position, and faithfully see that the bereaved ones were provided with suitable homes in the families of their nearer relatives, or of others who might be disposed to receive them and generously care for their culture.

Your committee have reason to believe that these principles have been studiously recognized in the policy of the Acting Board, and of its successor, the Executive Committee. While they have been regardful of the best interests of the children, they have refrained from intermeddling with the rights and obligations of their parents.

In a few of the missions, as the German, the French, and the North American, salaries are established, covering, in the gross, the whole expenses of the respective

families. In the other missions, fixed salaries are paid to the missionaries and assistants, and a uniform allowance is made to each child until the age of sixteen years. These allowances are placed at the disposal of the parents, or their authorized agents, and remain the same, whether the children are retained on heathen ground or are sent to this country. The rate of allowance, and the time of its continuance, were determined after extended correspondence, thorough inquiry, and mature deliberation, and it is understood that the arrangement is, on the whole, satisfactory to those who are the most deeply interested in its provisions. The children of those missionaries who die in the service of the Union are, by the rule, entitled to the full benefit of this system of allowances; and as no complaint has been made of deficiency at this point, so it is believed that, thus far, few orphans are better cared for as it respects either support or education. Many a pastor in the home field, when about to leave his children fatherless, would be more than gratified with the prospect of a similar provision for their benefit.

It may not be inappropriate to add, that while the missions that have been named are, for the present, excepted from the application of this rule, still the rule is so general as that they, whenever circumstances shall render it expedient, may avail themselves of the arrangement, and thus make the system practically uniform.

As no cases have come within the knowledge of your committee which would indicate that "special provision" is either necessary or desirable for any class of the children of our missionaries, they are not prepared to recommend any new element in the policy to be pursued. Should extraordinary cases occur, requiring a more liberal provision than is now made, it may be taken for granted that they will not fail to attract the attention of those to whom the oversight of such matters is intrusted. The powers vested by the Constitution in the Executive Committee, together with the large power of instruction given to the Board of Managers, would seem to be ample for the management of all the detail of the missionary work; and your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that the subject referred to them be allowed to remain without action on the part of the Union.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union are due to the Christian friends of Boston and vicinity, whose generous hospitalities have contributed to the pleasures of this session; to the choirs of the two churches in whose houses of worship we have met; and to the railroad and steamboat companies whose liberal reduction of fares has facilitated the attendance of members.

The committee to whom were referred the statements made and resolution offered in regard to the destruction, by fire, of the premises of the Siam Mission, reported through Rev. J. N. Granger, chairman, and the report was adopted.

REPORT.

The committee appointed on the subject of the loss, by fire, of the mission premises at Bangkok, in Siam, respectfully report:—

That they recommend that the churches, within the home field of the Union, be requested to take a special collection in aid of the Siam Mission, on or near the fourth Sunday in June next:—

And that the Board be requested to direct that a circular be sent to the pastors of the churches, directing their attention to this subject; and that it be published in the forth-coming numbers of the Magazine and Macedonian.

The report of the Board of Managers was taken from the table, and the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Department gave an abstract of the special report of the Executive Committee, "On the Prospect of supplying the Missions with Missionaries."

After some deeply interesting remarks by several members, the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the Macedonian, and five copies sent to every pastor in our home field.

THE PROSPECT OF SUPPLYING THE MISSIONS WITH MISSIONARIES.

A special report was presented to the Board of Managers, at their annual meeting of 1848, on the foreign expenditures of the Missionary Union, and the policy to be pursued therein the next five years.* It was stated that, distributing the supplies of additional laborers through a period of five years, and without adopting a single new station, there ought to be sent to the missions in Asia and Africa at least five mission families the first year, and eight each year succeeding, to meet necessities which then existed, and to fill the places of such missionaries as might be removed by disease or death. Three of the five years included in that report have passed away. Disease or death has removed seven missionaries from their posts,—nearly the full number estimated in the report,—and measures are in progress for the reöccupancy of the Ava station: but, including the two designated to that station, no more than fourteen of the twenty-one additional families have been given to the missions in the three years. In the mean time no events have transpired to prove the estimate of needed reinforcements too large, and every candidate for the missionary service, believed to be qualified for its duties, has been appointed. The estimated and actual wants of the missions, therefore, require that twenty-three additional missionaries, besides female assistants, be sent forth in the last two of the five years;—eleven of them the current year, to the Bassas, the Teloogoos, the Karens, the Burmese, the Peguans, the Siamese and the Chinese.

The men have been diligently sought from among the senior classes of our theological institutions, and from among those already graduated; but instead of eleven, no more than two individuals have either received or requested appointment, as missionaries, since the last annual meeting of the Board. It is known that others are deliberating on the question of their personal duty to the heathen; it is not known, however, that the question will be so decided as to authorize a single additional appointment the present year. The prospect, then, of sending the needed reinforcements to the missions, is of a character to awaken special solicitude;—solicitude which, with respect to the future as well as the present, finds no adequate relief in the state or prospects of the sources to which the Committee have ordinarily looked for supplies of men.

These sources of supply are the theological institutions of the northern States, whose course of study is adapted to students that have received a full collegiate education. Such institutions are the *ordinary* sources of supply. There are instances in which pastors, possessing every needed qualification, have become missionaries to the heathen; but the number—five only in thirty-seven years—is so small as to cause the pastoral office to be regarded as a special rather than an ordinary source of reinforcement. Individuals, also, have entered upon the missionary service, as preachers of the gospel, without previously obtaining a complete classical and theological education. The instances, however, have been rare; and

* See 34th Annual Report, pp. 31—37.

reasons of great weight, founded in the experience of missionaries and the state of the missions, direct the Committee to seek reinforcements from among men having the highest qualifications for successful labor as ministers of the gospel at home. One of our oldest and most faithful missionaries has recently said:* "A missionary to the heathen should possess *preëminently* all the qualifications for a minister of the gospel in the more important posts in Christian lands. . . . . The best university education given in modern times, will be found none too much for the *ordinary* duties of missionary work." The justness of these views will not be denied, when it is recollected that the work of communicating the gospel to the masses of the heathen, by means of preaching, is passing out of the hands of missionaries into those of a native ministry. The ordinary duties of the missionary are thus made to embrace the more difficult and responsible service of forming the character, and directing the labors, of pastors and churches. He is liable, also, at all times, to be called to superintend the varied interests of an entire station, involving responsibilities which would task to the uttermost the resources of a thoroughly disciplined and well stored mind. If these are the duties and the liabilities of missionaries, and such the experience of the Committee with reference to supplies from the pastoral office, it must be manifest that theological institutions of the highest grade are, ordinarily, the sources of reinforcement to the missions. What, then, is the present condition, and what are the prospects of these institutions, as sources of supply to the missionary enterprise?

The whole number of college graduates, pursuing a theological education at Newton, Hamilton, Rochester, New Hampton and Kalamazoo,—all the Baptist theological institutions now in operation within the home field of our Union,—is sixty-six.† Of these, sixteen are in the classes to be graduated in 1851, and thirty-three in those of 1852. The remaining eighteen are connected with the junior class‡ of the Newton Institution; and on the supposition that two-thirds of the students for the ministry, now in the senior classes of northern colleges and intending to enter theological institutions, complete their theological course in two years, the classes to be graduated in 1853 will embrace forty-four students. If, then, the whole number, included in these statements, prosecute their studies without interruption, ninety-three candidates for the ministry will be graduated the ensuing three years, after having completed a collegiate and theological education. But there is little in the past history of theological classes to justify an expectation of the uninterrupted culture of that number of students. If, after receiving accessions from the college graduates of previous years, seventy-five of the whole number be graduated in the three years, the falling off will not equal the average of other years. Thus the present state and prospects of our theological institutions do not furnish grounds for the hope of a larger annual average than twenty-five thoroughly educated men the ensuing three years.

But what is the prospective number to be graduated from these institutions in the next succeeding three years? It has been ascertained that all the northern colleges have less than one hundred and seventy undergraduates, pursuing their studies with reference to the ministry in the Baptist denomination. If twenty six of these,—the two-thirds of the senior classes,—complete their theological course in 1853, and one-third of the remainder prolong their course beyond 1856, the theological graduates

* See Missionary Magazine for May, 1851, pp. 129—130.

† This number does not include students pursuing a partial or limited course of classical and theological study. Thirty students of this class are now connected with the institutions of New Hampton and Kalamazoo.

‡ It will be recollected that the course of studies embraces three years at Newton, and two years at Hamilton and Rochester.

of the next succeeding three years—1854, '5, '6,—will be a yearly average of about thirty-two. Our churches will thus give the world no more than one hundred and seventy-five thoroughly educated ministers of the gospel in all the ensuing six years, —unless early and adequate measures be taken to cause the supply to corrrespond more perfectly with the nature and magnitude of the demand.

But what is the nature and extent of the demand? In our own country, it embraces churches without pastors, and the vast territory constituting the appropriate field of Home Missions. There are, according to the minutes of Associations of the past year, six hundred and fifteen churches without pastors in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio,—and about one-seventh of these churches have one hundred or more members. But allowing no larger average than one pastor to three churches, upwards of two hundred additional ministers are needed to supply the destitute churches in ten of our oldest States. Accurate returns from the other seven northern and north-western States, would probably show a relatively larger destitution. But taking the same ratio of destitution and supply,—requiring at least four hundred pastors for destitute churches, and adding to the aggregate the present and pressing wants of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, requiring an estimated supply of one hundred ministers,—not less than five hundred additional men, willing and able to sustain the responsibilities of the Christian ministry, are *this day* needed to supply and to plant churches in our northern and north-western States and territories.*

To this present home demand, are to be added the *prospective* wants of the home missionary field, and the reinforcements needed to give the largest power to our foreign missions. The first class of these prospective wants, according to reliable information, will be an average of at least seventy additional laborers, annually, in the ensuing six years. The other class, having respect to the foreign field for the same period, ought not to be fixed at a lower yearly average than fifteen ordained missionaries. Distributing the supplies, present and prospective, through a period of six years, home and foreign evangelization will therefore need at least one thousand additional ministers in that period;—a yearly average nearly equalling the whole number of thoroughly educated men to be graduated at all our theological seminaries in the entire six years. Such is the nature and magnitude of the demand.

It will be said that this demand is to be supplied, in part, from sources other than those indicated. True; it is not alone from the ranks of the fully educated that the home field is to receive its ministry. Accessions of great worth will be made to it every year from the ranks of partially educated Christian men;—for our own denomination, at least, do not regard a thorough course of preparatory study as being indispensable to a good minister. Leaving open, therefore, all the old avenues to the pulpit, what is still the prospect of supplying the demand of the ensuing six years?

Our denominational statistics show a larger number of churches without pastors in 1850 than in 1845. The increase of the ministry, during these last six years, was not equal to the number of churches constituted and ministers deceased. So also of 1850. Accurate information received from nine of the eastern, middle, and north-western States, shows the demand created in that year, by the formation of new churches and the decease of ministers, to be seven per cent. above the additional supply furnished by ordination, from all sources. The same ratio of demand

* No estimate is made of the supply needed in other parts of our own country, because the information on which to base it has not been within reach, and the object of this paper is to set forth the demand which it is preëminently the duty of northern churches to meet.

and supply prevailing in the other States, and continuing to prevail in all through the ensuing six years, will leave more churches unsupplied with pastors in 1856 than were thus unsupplied in 1850.

With these statements before them, comprising *all* the ordinary sources of supply, the Committee inquire when and how is the number of faithful and able ministers to be made equal to the wants of the world? The churches in whose fidelity we have the most direct and personal concern, seem already to have assumed responsibilities demanding not less than one thousand additional laborers the ensuing six years; and admitting the required proportion of thoroughly educated men to be no more than three-fifths of the whole number, the demand for this class of ministers will yet be four times larger than the probable supply. By what means shall the fearful disproportion be removed?

It is no part of the province of the Committee to search out and apply these means. They will venture, however, to name two *causes* which, in their opinion, have wrought more generally and with greater power than all others, in making the supply so inadequate. The first of these has respect to the disproportionate supply of thoroughly educated men. It is the low estimate which so extensively prevails among us, of the worth of a generous course of liberal studies. By comparing the number of undergraduates, in all the colleges of the United States, with an estimated population of 23,000,000, it will be seen that the undergraduates are as one to every two thousand two hundred inhabitants. But estimating the Baptist population of the northern States at 1,500,000, *their* undergraduates, in all the northern colleges, are no more than as one to every three thousand three hundred of that population. Thus the Baptist population of the most favored States are conferring a liberal education on a number of their young men which is one-third below the average attained by the entire people of the United States.*

But how does the number of our theological students compare with that in some other Christian denominations? The theological students of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of the United States, are as one to every eight hundred and thirty communicants; the corresponding class in the theological institutions of northern Baptists, is as one to every four thousand four hundred communicants.

These are painful contrasts. They are thus plainly stated, however, that the Board and other Christian men, here and elsewhere, may have the means of determining how far the lamentable deficiency of thoroughly educated ministers is chargeable to a prevailingly low estimate of the worth of liberal study. A just appreciation of such study, to men in every calling, would have induced more parents to furnish, and more young men to embrace the opportunities for obtaining it; and instead of less than four hundred and fifty, the colleges would have more than a thousand undergraduates from Baptist families. Such an appreciation of the worth of the largest intellectual culture to the Christian minister, would have constrained men to endure severer trials in pursuing it; and individual Christians and Christian churches to be more forward in relieving the deep poverty which so often compels young men to abandon it. The truth has been gathering force every year, that the most thorough course of collegiate and theological culture is essential to the missionary abroad, and to the permanent success of pastors in a rapidly increasing number of churches at home. But the truth has gained force faster than the disposition of our people to meet its claims. It is hence, in part, that the demand for thoroughly educated and effective ministers is four times larger than the

* This statement, as others relating to undergraduates, is founded upon returns obtained directly from the colleges. The returns are sufficiently complete to show that the estimated proportion of undergraduates from Baptist families, is above rather than below the actual number.

supply. Recent educational movements, however, are foreshadowing a more worthy appreciation of the value of liberal study.

The other cause which has wrought so generally, and with such power, in making the supply of Christian ministers so disproportionate to the necessities of the world, has respect to the *whole number* of ministers. It is the want of special and prevailing prayer to God for the increase of laborers. Our churches hold the truth—with what it may be hoped is an unyielding grasp—that a divine call to the work of the ministry is essential to a good minister; but has there been corresponding supplication to the Lord of the harvest? The pulpit, the platform and the press have set forth the claims of home and foreign evangelization, in words of thrilling power. But the instances are few in which days or hours have been given to united, special, prevailing prayer to God for the men needed to meet these claims. It is a significant and painful fact that even the day set apart for prayer, in behalf of colleges and literary institutions, commands the regard of so few among us, that its observance can scarcely be called a denominational usage. The thousands of young men connected with these higher seminaries of learning, are to wield an influence for good or evil, the power of which God alone can estimate. The world needs a Christian ministry having the largest sanctified power; and just conceptions of the relations of prayer to the increase of such a ministry, would constrain "supplication, with strong crying and tears," unto Him who is able to call those thousands to supply that need. But such prayer has been wanting. The result is, a harvest, world-wide and ripe, with few laborers to gather it in.

The Committee have thus referred the Board to facts and considerations which seemed inseparable from a just estimate of the prospect of supplying the missions with the needed reinforcements of missionaries. The missions not only need men. They need many thoroughly educated and strong men. The number needed the ensuing six years, is likely to be more than one-half of all who will be graduated from our theological institutions in that time. Can the cause of foreign missions expect to receive such a proportion? Would it be right to endeavor to induce so large a proportion to become foreign missionaries? If such effort be not made, or should it fail if made, shall the pastoral office be entreated to make up the deficiency? Or shall the missions, in each year succeeding, receive, as in the present, no more than an eleventh part * of the men needed to prosecute their great work?

Home evangelization, with hundreds of churches without pastors and a rapidly increasing population, presses its claims for supplies of men; and these are claims which cannot be disregarded; they must be met. It is to be remembered, however, that God holds no one Christian denomination responsible for the evangelization of our own land, as he holds our denomination responsible for the evangelization of the people among whom our missions are planted. Estimating the population of our whole country at 23,000,000, the evangelical ministers are now as one to every eleven hundred of the entire population. But estimating the *heathen* among whom our missions are established, at no more than 25,000,000, and including all the missionaries sent from this country with all the preaching assistants raised up from among the native churches, the evangelical ministers are only as one to every one hundred and twenty-five thousand souls. These millions of heathen with respect to the number of gospel ministers, are as this vast republic would be were its entire evangelical ministry no more than one hundred and eighty-five men. Such a contrast, of the destitution at home and in heathen lands, must have direct and

* One additional missionary, only, is now under appointment to join the missions th present year. Eleven are needed.

momentous bearings on the obligation of laborers whose field is THE WORLD, and who regard themselves as having already in charge the evangelization of at least 25,000,000 of heathen. The Committee feel the pressure of this obligation; and they come to the Board solemnly and earnestly inquiring, *How* are the missions to be supplied with adequate reinforcements of missionaries?

Voted, That the time of adjournment for this session be at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed to nominate a member to serve on the Board of Managers in place of Rev. A. Bennett, deceased, reported, and on balloting, Rev. Edward Lathrop, of N. Y., was duly elected.

Voted, That we adjourn to meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the third Thursday of May, 1852.

After a few impressive and affecting remarks by the President, prayer was offered by Rev. A. Fisher, of Mass., and the meeting was dissolved.

WM. H. SHAILER, *Recording Secretary.*

MEETING OF THE BOARD FOR 1851–2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Board of Managers met after the adjournment of the Union, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. B. Smith, D. D., of N. H.

The roll was called, and the following members were found to be in attendance.

Ministers.

L. F. Beecher,	E. Hutchinson,	N. Colver,
R. H. Neale,	S. B. Swaim,	J. N. Granger,
G. B. Ide,	E. G. Robinson,	E. Lathrop,
E. E. Cummings,	P. Church,	B. Miner,
M. J. Rhees,	A. D. Gillette,	D. B. Cheney,
T. R. Cressey,	L. B. Allen,	E. B. Smith,
D. Sharp,	O. Dodge,	H. I. Parker,
H. Malcom,	S. B. Page,	R. Turnbull,
H. Lincoln,	J. S. Eaton,	F. Wayland.
Wm. Hague,		

Laymen.

J. Borden,	J. A. Gault,	I. Harris,
D. Scribner,	W. Bucknell, Jr.,	J. C. White.
Geo. Lovis,	V. J. Bates,	

Rev. Messrs. S. B. Swaim, E. G. Robinson, T. R. Cressey, O. Dodge, A. D. Gillette, and E. B. Smith, D. D., and Mr. J. Borden, were appointed a committee to nominate an Executive Committee, two Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Auditing Committee.

Rev. B. Miner and Mr. Geo. Lovis were appointed tellers to conduct the election of Chairman and Recording Secretary of the Board.

The tellers reported the election of

Hon. IRA HARRIS, L.L. D., of N. Y., *Chairman.*
MORGAN J. RHEES, of N. Y., *Recording Secretary.*

The committee to nominate an Executive Committee and officers, reported.

The report was accepted, and the Board proceeded to ballot therefor. Rev. Messrs. L. F. Beecher, D. D., and A. D. Gillette were appointed tellers.

Adjourned till 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Benediction by Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Mass.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 1-2 *o'clock.*

The Board met. Prayer by Rev. L. F. Beecher, D. D., of N. Y.

The tellers to conduct the election of an Executive Committee, &c., reported the election of the following:

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
BARON STOW, D. D.,	HEMAN LINCOLN,
JOSEPH W. PARKER,	SIMON G. SHIPLEY,
WILLIAM H. SHAILER,	JAMES W. CONVERSE,
HENRY J. RIPLEY, D. D.,	BENJAMIN SMITH.
ROLLIN H. NEALE, D. D.	

SOLOMON PECK, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary for Foreign Department.*
EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Corresponding Secretary for Home Department.*
RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES D. GOULD, JOSHUA LORING, } *Auditors.*

Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer be fixed at $1500 for the ensuing year.

The report of the Committee on Salaries,* which was referred to this Board, was taken up, adopted and ordered to be printed.

REPORT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the undersigned were appointed a committee "to take into consideration the subject of salaries and to report at the next meeting of the Board." The committee, thus appointed, respectfully present the following report.

Although the resolution which instructs this committee does not mention the class or classes of persons in the employ of this Board, respecting whose salaries the committee are to make inquiry, there can be no doubt who were intended.

The constitution provides that "immediately after the annual meeting of the Union the Board of Managers shall meet," and that "at this meeting the Board shall determine the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer." The resolution under which this committee were appointed, was adopted at the closing meeting of the Board which is now referred to, and, on the published minutes of that meeting, stands immediately after the resolution which fixed the salaries of the executive officers for the year. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Board intended that the committee should report on the subject of the salaries of these officers.

*The committee were Rev. Messrs. J. N. Granger, of R. I., D. B. Cheney, of O., and Mr. J. Borden, of Mass.

At the same time, your committee are informed that the salaries of assistants at the Missionary Rooms, and of the collecting agents of the Union, were included in the resolution; and that, as these entered into the discussions of the Board on this occasion, the general subject of the salaries of all persons in the service of the Union, excepting only missionaries, was referred to the committee, as the subject for their inquiry and report.

The committee have taken some pains to understand this subject. On the 27th of March they met, by appointment, at the Missionary Rooms, for the purpose of making careful inquiries on such points as needed more explanation than the annual reports present. The committee examined the books, and noticed the several general duties performed, in each of the executive departments. They gave especial attention to the business entrusted to assistants and clerks. They not only made particular inquiries respecting the business last named, but they examined the work performed by these persons, and satisfied themselves as to the necessity of this class of agents. The Home Secretary, who has in charge the department of agencies, gave the committee much valuable information respecting the subject of the salaries of the collecting agents.

The inquiries of the committee have not, however, been made solely at the Missionary Rooms. They have availed themselves of the suggestions of brethren engaged in business and other pursuits, whose opportunities have been favorable for the formation of an intelligent opinion. They have ascertained what salaries are paid by other benevolent societies to officers and agents, where the services rendered, and the expense of living, are nearly the same as the corresponding services and expense in this society.

From all these sources the committee have derived the materials for the statement and recommendations which they now present.

In order to form a just judgment on the subject of salaries, it will be necessary to glance at the duties required of the paid agents of the Union, and at some of the circumstances which enter into the estimate of a fair and equitable compensation. It will be convenient to notice these points in the following order:—first, the executive officers; second, assistants, clerks, &c.; third, agents.

I. The three executive officers have been paid, during the past year, each a salary of $1500. Previously to 1849, the salary was $1200. That year it was raised to $1400. It is due to these officers to state that they have never asked for an increase of salary. The constitution provides that their salaries shall be fixed by the Board from year to year, at the time of the annual meeting. At the meeting in Philadelphia in 1849, where this subject came up in the ordinary way of business, the brethren then and now holding these offices, were inquired of, by members of the Board, both privately and in public, with a view to ascertain the facts which should govern the action of the Board on the subject. The replies which were then given by two of these officers, showed that they were not able to reside in the city of Boston and there to support their families on the salary they were then receiving; and still further, that, with all the advantage derived from residing in neighboring towns, their annual expenses so much exceeded what they received for their services that they would be compelled either to leave the service of the Union or to seek as a residence some place still further removed from Boston, where the cost of house rent would be less. The only officer who resided in Boston, was compelled, from motives of economy, to board.

The Board had no wish to dispense with the services of these brethren. They were unanimously reëlected. It was also thought to be a matter of economy with the Union that these officers should reside as near as possible to the place of their labors. At the same time, the Board deemed it no more than strict justice to breth-

ren whose undivided labors are given to the business of the Missionary Union, and who are necessarily cut off from receiving any of those perquisites, or incidental pecuniary compensations, which usually fall to the lot of settled pastors above their fixed salaries, that they should receive a compensation in every way adequate to their support. These views governed the action of the Board in 1849 and 1850. They are equally important at the present time. As, however, it was intended that at the present meeting the subject should receive the most careful attention of the Board, your committee have not rested in the above views, but have prosecuted their inquiries so far as was consistent with a due respect for the private feelings of the officers. They have come to the conclusion that the present salary is the one which hereafter should be given.

Before proceeding to glance at the duties and responsibilities which pertain to these offices separately, there are a few other facts which should be considered in connection with the above.

The salary paid to each of the executive officers of the American Board has been $1700. The nature of the service performed by the officers of the society last named, differs in no important respect from that expected of the corresponding officers of the Union. The Missionary Rooms of the two societies are in the same city, and both classes of officers are subjected to the same circumstances which affect the cost of living.

It may also be worth while here to notice, that the salary at present paid to the executive officers of this Board, is less than the average salary paid to pastors of Baptist churches in this city. As before intimated, the fixed salary of a pastor is independent of other sources of income, and usually of an annual vacation from ministerial service at home.

But, it may be asked, how was it possible to secure the services of these officers at the former rates of compensation, which in each case was $300 less than the sum now paid? There is one fact connected with this point which should be noticed. For several years the Missionary Magazine was published by a private individual, who at one time paid $500 per annum as a compensation for editorial services. This sum was divided between the two Corresponding Secretaries in the ratio of two to three, thus making the whole income of one of these officers to be $1400, and that of the other to be $1500. At this time the valuable services of the Treasurer were rendered gratuitously. Subsequently the Board directed that, at the time of the expiration of the then existing contracts with the publishers of the Magazine and the Macedonian, both periodicals should be taken into the Missionary Rooms, and be published under the immediate supervision of the Executive Committee, whose executive officers were expected to discharge the duties of editors as a necessary part of their official work. At the same time the salaries of the executive officers were fixed at the old rates; nor is it probable that the Board were aware, at the time, of the actual reduction in the aggregate of compensation which this arrangement created.

We will now proceed to speak of the labors and responsibilities which pertain to each of the executive officers.

1. With respect to the important office of the Foreign Secretary, it is well known that he is the official organ of the Executive Committee in communicating with all the missions of the Union, and with the missionaries individually. At the same time, the nature of his position makes him more than the official organ of a Missionary Society. He is placed, by the election of this Board, in an office of great responsibility and of peculiarly sacred friendship towards each man and each woman who have been sent to the missionary field. It invites their confidence in his enlarged Christian sympathy, in the justness of his views on the innumerable practical

questions which arise on their respective fields of labor, and, in short, on all points, whether relating to encouragements which the supply of co-laborers and an improving missionary spirit in the churches can furnish, or to the questions which the missionaries have to present to him, and to the friends of the cause at home. He is called by us, and recognized by our large band of missionaries, as their friend and counsellor; to strengthen the weak hands, and to confirm the feeble knees; to say to them that are of a fearful heart, "Be strong, fear not. Behold, your God will come with vengeance; even God with a recompense. He will come and save you." In addition, then, to the official correspondence directed by the Executive Committee, a large and semi-official correspondence becomes necessary, requiring an accurate knowledge of the condition and wants of each mission, a just appreciation of the private and missionary character of each missionary, together with his separate department of labor, and a ready and Christian sympathy, promptly expressed, which shall help to dissipate uncertainty and doubt, to check a false movement, and to cheer and encourage all. The Secretary addresses communications several times each year to each mission and missionary, not only in order to present and explain the acts of the Executive Committee, but in answer to numerous questions presented by the missionaries. Taking into this view a knowledge of the history of Christian missions in all parts of the world, of the principles which should govern the enterprise, of the causes of success and failure in former days, and of the new fields of labor which Divine Providence is opening from time to time, all of which are required of this officer, it is difficult to conceive of a situation which imposes graver responsibilities, or calls for higher and more varied qualifications, intellectual, religious, and executive.

It is the duty of this officer to prepare the business of his department for the examination and approval of the Executive Committee. According to the present arrangement the Foreign Secretary is the editor of the Missionary Magazine. Other duties will be alluded to under the head of labors performed by the executive officers in common.

2. The duties of the Home Secretary may be briefly stated as follows:

(1.) First, the general superintendence of all the agencies of the Union, and the collection of funds. This work involves a careful and somewhat accurate acquaintance with the condition and capabilities of the churches in all parts of the home field. It includes the business of selecting and nominating to the Committee suitable persons to be employed as agents; of indicating to each agent his particular department for labor; and at the same time of maintaining with all an active correspondence, which is also extended to ministers and others in all parts of the country. This officer also acts as agent of the Union to visit annually the churches in the cities of New York and Boston, and occasionally in other places; thus delivering more than eighty addresses or sermons each year on the subject of missions. This occupies from one-sixth to one-fifth of his whole time.

(2.) Another work of great delicacy and responsibility is performed by this officer. It is made his duty to ascertain the names and qualifications of all persons to be nominated to the Executive Committee, for missionary appointment. This requires him to maintain a correspondence with all applicants, to visit colleges and theological seminaries, to rouse the slumbering zeal of some, to check the too hasty ardor of others, and to become personally acquainted with each candidate. The experience of all missionary societies shows that this work is inferior in importance to no other. It demands a thorough acquaintance with the principles which should govern the Executive Committee in their missionary appointments, together with a quick insight into character, and skill in eliciting the leading intellectual and religious traits of such as propose a missionary life.

(3.) The whole care of superintending the publishing department of both the periodicals, rests with this officer. It is his duty to make all the contracts for printing, for the purchase of paper, &c., and to receive and to authorize the payment of all bills against this department. This business alone amounts to about $6000 per annum. Special efforts are also made by correspondence, and otherwise, at the beginning of each year, to increase the circulation of both the periodicals, which work is performed by the Home Secretary. He is also the editor of the Macedonian. This work, including that of procuring articles from correspondents, and of preparing original matter, occupies nearly one-fourth of his time.

There are other important duties devolving on both the officers already named, growing out of the general duties we have now referred to, which can only be understood by means of an examination at the Missionary Rooms. It should, however, be here noticed, that the preparation of the Annual Reports, and of the Special Reports ordered by the Executive Committee, and, in some instances, by the Board of Managers, falls on these officers.

3. With respect to the Treasurer of the Missionary Union, a very inadequate idea of the duties and responsibilities of his office would be formed, were he to be regarded solely in the character of the bookkeeper of an institution whose annual income or disbursements amount to $120,000.

Besides the care of his own books, the Treasurer has in charge all the permanent funds and landed and other property of the Union, which it is his duty to preserve or invest in the most advantageous manner, under the general directions of the Committee. All funds intended for missionary purposes are received and credited by him, and all orders of the Committee or executive officers paid. All communications relating to the treasury department, from agents and individuals in all parts of this country, and from missionaries, are received and answered by this officer. He maintains an official correspondence with the treasurers of all the missions, purchases and forwards bills of exchange, and, when the empty condition of the treasury makes it necessary, employs the credit of the Union to enable him to make his regular payments to missionaries. In all these respects, the office requires high financial skill and wisdom, with a view to meet at the time the heavy demands which are constantly made upon the treasury, and also to avoid any unnecessary expense. It pertains, also, to this department to prepare for the pages of the Magazine a monthly statement of all donations received by him for missionary purposes. The whole business connected with careful keeping of an accurate list of life members, and with the distribution of certificates, is in the hands of the Treasurer. This business is constantly increasing and requires much system and continual superintendence to guard against mistakes, which, when they occur, are found to be particularly disagreeable to life members.

4. Besides the duties belonging to each department, which have now been specified, there is a class of responsibilities and labors which the executive officers share in common, respecting which it is difficult to speak so as to make the subject clear to those who are not familiar with the details.

The Executive Committee meet once a week. The business to be presented to the Committee is first prepared by each officer for his own department, and is then by him presented for examination and approval in a meeting of the executive officers, held prior to the Committee's meeting. At this time each officer presents whatever question or business he proposes to lay before the Committee, he having previously given to the subject his own careful examination. By this means each officer considers himself bound to become well acquainted with the whole business of the Union, as he is in a measure responsible for whatever has been matured and prepared for the consideration of the Committee.

In the same way, whatever subject is assigned by the Committee to one officer, before it is reported upon is examined by the officers together.

The charge of making the necessary arrangements for the sailing of missionaries, is assigned to the executive officers in common.

From all which has now been presented, your committee think that the Board and the public will be satisfied, that there are required for each of the executive offices, qualifications of a high order. The work to be performed is not simple, but difficult and varied. A person who in one department could easily perform one class of labors, might be quite incompetent for another class in the same department. In the Treasurer's department, for example, a competent and faithful bookkeeper might be employed on a salary of $900 or a $1,000. But the services of such a person cannot be made to include the financial skill, the extensive correspondence, the personal responsibilities, and care for the general interests of all the departments of the Union, which are now required of the Treasurer. The same is true of the other officers. A person who should visit the Missionary Rooms but seldom, and not for the purpose of making careful and extensive personal examinations of what is being done, would be likely to fix upon one or two of the more prominent duties of each officer, and might be led to suppose that they could be performed by persons whose services can be procured at less expense to the missionary treasury. Your committee are satisfied, that were such a change practicable without injury to the interests of the missionary cause, it would involve a large increase of the *number* of salaried officers, so as to raise the aggregate expense of the Missionary Rooms above the present amount.

The committee were not instructed to report on the qualifications of the present incumbents of the executive offices. They however take pleasure in saying that they deem each of these brethren to be well fitted for the place which he at present holds. But independently of all personal considerations, your committee think that no person who is officially connected with this institution, should be compelled to live on less than the sum fixed by the Board last year. They are satisfied that it is barely sufficient to afford a support.

II. We come now to speak of a class of assistants in the Rooms, performing various services, which will be noticed in their order. Of these there are four, exclusive of a messenger or porter.

1. The agent of what is called the purchasing and forwarding department, receives a salary of $800, which is charged to the missions. This office exists solely for the personal advantage of the missionaries, who send to it all their orders for the purchase of such articles as their convenience or necessity requires. These orders are very numerous, and often cover many pages of paper, specifying minutely the articles needed. It is the duty of this agent to fill these orders, according to the wishes of the missionaries, and at the lowest rates the market will admit of; to attend to the business of the packing and shipment of all goods purchased; to prepare triplicate bills of lading; and to correspond with the missionaries on the subject of their orders. It is easy to see the necessity and great advantage of some such agency as this. By devoting his time wholly to this business, the agent brings to the aid of the missionaries a knowledge of the state of the market for almost every thing connected with their personal and family expenses, with the single exception of provisions, together with an acquired skill in selecting and in so packing the goods ordered, that they can be forwarded to the missionaries at the earliest possible day, with security from accident on the voyage, and with the least original expense. It is believed that the missionaries would be unwilling to dispense with this agency, which is probably a saving to them of the whole amount of the salary paid.

This business, which employs the whole time of an experienced man, could not be performed by any of the officers of the Union. It should be added that the agent attends to the purchase and shipment of the missionaries' outfit.

Besides the agent last named, three clerks are employed in the Missionary Rooms. Each of these is employed chiefly in one of the three executive departments.

2. The clerk in the foreign department receives $600 per annum. About three-fourths of his time are devoted to this department. The remainder is employed in the home department. He is clerk for the Foreign Secretary; copies his correspondence and other documents, and prepares the articles inserted under the heading of "Miscellany" in the Missionary Magazine. In the home department he assists in preparing the materials for the Macedonian. Accordingly $200 of his salary are charged to the account of publications.

3. In the home department there is a clerk on a salary of $520. The whole amount of this salary is charged to the account of publications. The office of this clerk is made necessary by the provision of the Board, which requires that the Missionary Rooms shall be the publication office of the two periodicals. Under the direction of the Home Secretary, this clerk has in charge the business of distributing the periodicals, receiving and answering orders for these publications, and acknowledging receipts of payment. A room is appropriated to this business, of which this clerk has the charge. Here about 5,500 copies of the Missionary Magazine, and about 34,000 copies of the Macedonian, are monthly received from the hands of the printer or binder. They then are sent off, singly or in packages, by mail or railroad expresses, to all parts of the country. Two sets of books are kept by this clerk. Your Committee examined personally the business conducted in this room. So far as they were able to judge, it is in the hands of a very competent agent, and is managed with all necessary attention to the numerous details which enter into the system. So long as the publications are issued as at present, this clerkship will be necessary.

4. In the Treasurer's department, one clerk is employed with a salary of $700. He is copyist for this department, and assists in keeping the books. $100 of his salary are charged for services in the Secretaries' department, and $100 for copying the records and other documents of the Executive Committee. The very inadequate idea of the business transacted in the Treasurer's department, which is likely to be formed without personal inquiry at the Rooms, has in some instances given rise to an inquiry as to the necessity of this clerk. Your committee have endeavored to satisfy themselves on this point. There are eighteen or twenty books kept in the Treasurer's room pertaining to his various duties, all which are necessary to a correct exposition and ready understanding of the transactions in his department. Many of these books, such as might be termed *auxiliar* to those which the Treasurer retains in his own possession, are kept by this clerk. The official correspondence of the Treasurer amounts to about two hundred foolscap pages during each year, which, as we have already remarked, is copied by this clerk. Memoranda of accounts, which are sent two or three times in each year to every mission, are made out by him; and he prepares duplicates of accounts with agents and other persons. He also makes out the monthly account of donations for the Magazine. There are other duties, performed by this individual out of the Rooms, relating to the Treasurer's department, at the bank, and where responsibility is required in money transactions.

It should also be borne in mind that the Treasurer's room is unlike those of the Secretaries, in that it can never be left alone. Some competent person must be found there daily, and from morning to night. The assistant in this case, must be

one to whom the business of the department can be intrusted in the temporary absence of the Treasurer, either in consequence of sickness, or when called away by the business of the Union. It would be quite impossible for one not thoroughly acquainted with the business in its details, to take charge of it temporarily.

So far as your committee have been able to learn, there is no person in the rooms whose time is more constantly occupied than that of the Treasurer's clerk, two-thirds of which is reckoned to the Treasurer, and one-third to the Home Secretary and the Executive Committee. Such an assistant to the Treasurer has been found necessary from the beginning of our operations in the city of Boston, and when the business was far less than it now is. Your committee are satisfied that no change can be effected in this department with a view to diminishing the expense, either by reducing the salary of the present clerk, or by dispensing with his services, without serious injury.

Besides the persons now named, a porter is paid $3.00 a week. He takes care of the Rooms, and acts as messenger for the officers.

From the preceding statement, it appears that the salaries of all the persons connected with the Missionary Rooms, amount to $7,276, as follows:

Salaries of the three executive officers,	$4,500
Salary " purchasing agent,	800
" " clerk in the Treasurer's department,	700
" " " Foreign, "	600
" " " Home, "	520
Messenger and porter,	156
	$7,276

If from this sum we deduct the salary of the purchasing and forwarding agent, which is included in the charges to the missions, there remain $6,476.

The amount paid by the American Board for the services corresponding with those above described, is $8,700. It is however to be noticed that the American Board employs an editor, and a general agent of its publications. In our case the duties of editor are performed by the Secretaries and their assistants; and those of the general agent by the Home Secretary. The American Board also keep an office in the city of New York, with an agent and clerk whose united salaries amount to $1,600. The whole amount paid by that Board to officers and assistants is about $12,000, — being about $5,500 more than is paid by this Society.

Having given their best attention to the subject, your committee are convinced that the business intrusted to the officers and assistants employed by the Missionary Union, is now divided among as small a number of persons as the magnitude and variety of the work will allow, with a due regard to careful and thorough performance. Your committee are unable to suggest any modification, with a view to the reduction of expenses. A personal examination of the business transacted at the Missionary Rooms, discloses a large variety of labors performed, which the gradual extension of the operations of the Union has made necessary, and which, under the experience of many years, have been reduced to a harmonious system. It is difficult to see how it could be changed to advantage, or indeed how one of the clerkships could be dispensed with, without injury to the whole business, and a consequent injury to the interests of the missions.

III. Your Committee will now invite the attention of the Board to a few facts and considerations connected with the subject of the salaries paid to the collecting agents.

Formerly the uniform salary was $600. Experience has, however, shown that no uniform salary can be established. We will briefly advert to a few facts illustra-

tive of this remark. All men have not the same qualifications. The labors of one man may be much more valuable, both in imparting correct views of the missionary work and in awakening a healthy and permanent missionary spirit, than are the labors of another. And yet the services of both men may be needed. It is still more important to mention that there is great difference in the expense of living in different parts of our country. Then, again, the character of the work performed is not the same. For example, the agent for the state of Ohio resides in Cincinnati. A great part of his work is performed by means of an extensive correspondence, and the interests of his agency require him to spend no small part of his time at Cincinnati, while the success which has attended his plans appears to justify the course he has pursued. In New Hampshire, Vermont, and some other States, the work is performed by personal visits to churches.

It may also be found to be of great importance to retain the services of an agent, who has become well acquainted with his field of labor,—even if it be necessary to increase his salary. Much is often lost by a change in favor of an inexperienced man, whose services can be obtained for a short time at the former rates. These and similar reasons might be adduced, to show the difficulty of establishing a salary which shall be fixed and uniform. During the past year ten agents have been in commission, at different times. Six of these have been commissioned since the last annual meeting. Of the four who were on the list of agents a year ago, three have been paid a salary of $600 each; and the remaining one has been employed on a salary of $800. The salaries now range from $600 to $1000.

It was found quite impossible to secure suitable men to act as agents, without in some instances an increase of salary. The Executive Committee therefore resolved to act with some regard to the reasons for a change in their former policy, to which we have adverted.

It may not be thought to belong to the business assigned to this committee, to report on the best system of agencies. But their inquiries have led them into an examination of this subject; and they report upon it because it is found to be connected with the salaries paid to these persons.

Omitting many of the details, the system which has been proposed by the Home Secretary, who has given to it a large share of his best attention, requires the permanent employment of at least nine agents. By this arrangement the State of New York, embracing 850 churches and 90,000 communicants, would be divided between three agents. The New England States would also be divided into three districts, each of which would embrace about 300 churches, composed of about 33,000 members. Another district would include New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, with 396 churches and 40,000 communicants. Ohio, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania, with 829 churches and 41,500 members, would require one agent. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, with 588 churches and 36,500 members, would require one agent;—making nine in all.

As we have already remarked, there are many circumstances which will require the payment of a larger salary to one of these agents than to another. Even on the same field or district, the interests of the work may require the agent to live in some central town, where his expenses will be one or two hundred dollars more than they would be, did he reside in the country. But there are manifest advantages gained by such an arrangement, much exceeding the greater expense involved. They are in kind, although not in degree, the same which are sought in establishing the central agency of all who are engaged in the home work of missions in the city of Boston, instead of some remote inland town, with none of the commercial and other advantages of a metropolis. The agent of such a field as Western New York, for example, is maintaining an active correspondence and inter-

course with all parts of his district, and is engaged in promoting the circulation of the missionary periodicals. He is constantly receiving funds, which he transmits to the Treasurer; and at the same time he is necessarily engaged in correspondence with the home department. He has, in a financial sense, both his foreign and his home work. To a limited extent, he represents on his field and performs the duties belonging to the several departments here. Both his correspondence with the Missionary Rooms, and the convenience of all having business with him in his own district, indicate the importance of his making his head quarters at some central and arge town.

While your committee think it to be important that a system of agencies be maintained, constructed on the general principles, relating to its expensiveness and efficiency, now laid down, they wish at the same time to say, that they do not overlook the superior advantages to those churches who will take the work of collecting into their own hands. They think that the greatest encouragements should be held out to churches to assume this work; that when it is undertaken and prosecuted in this manner, especially through the agency of pastors who have taken pains to keep their own minds informed on the subject and interested in the work, the churches contributing will be likely to reap the greatest benefit from their own benevolence, and the missionary treasury the largest gains. Until this practice shall become general, the true policy of the Union will be to maintain an efficient and competent agency, which, by diffusing intelligence, imparting a deeper missionary spirit, and promoting habits of systematic benevolence, will contribute to the independent action of the churches in the work of supplying the missionary treasury with the necessary funds, and will the sooner relieve it from the burden of a collecting agency.

The resolution to alter Article 3d of the Constitution, which was referred to this Board, was taken up, and, after discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. J. N. Granger, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Union; at its next session, the following alterations to the 3d Article of the Constitution:

To add in the first line after "Life Members," the words, "and Annual Members;"

To add at the end of the Article the following, "or Annual Members by the payment at one time of not less than fifty dollars."

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meetings of the Board and of the Union be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the third Thursday in May, 1852, in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. D. B. Cheney, of O.

M. J. Rhees, *Recording Secretary.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Chairman:

The past missionary year has had few equals in the severity of its afflictions, or in the fulness of its blessings. The advanced scale of expenditure, adopted with so much solicitude at the beginning of the year, has been sustained by adequate contributions; missions have been reinforced by additional laborers, and in some of them the fruits of the Spirit have been made to abound. But God has smitten his people at home and abroad. They have been brought low through affliction and sorrow. One of the missions has seen the whole of its premises laid waste by fire. Disease has deprived other missions of the help of some of their most valuable laborers. Death, also, has done its work. Early in the year, one of the Indian missions was bereaved of a female assistant missionary, Mrs. Mary A. Slater. Soon after this event, intelligence came of the unprecedented bereavement which had fallen on the Asiatic missions by the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D.; and within the present week tidings have been received that an affliction, scarcely less severe, has fallen on our home operations. Rev. Alfred Bennett is no longer a member of your Board and an agent of our Union. God has thus taken from us, in the same year, our Judson and our Bennett;—the senior missionary and the senior agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union. They served God in different spheres and languages, and in lands widely separated. But they have met in a world where all speak one language and have one employment; where all see and are like Him in whom, while believing, they rejoiced "with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

At the request of the Committee, the preacher of the annual sermon, the present year, has consented to make the life and labors of Dr. Judson the subject of his discourse. But the lateness of the hour at which they received the intelligence of the decease of the venerable Mr. Bennett, has rendered it impracticable for the Committee to attempt such a tribute to his character and labors as they could have desired. He was appointed May 14, 1832, agent of the Board for one year. The agency thus commenced continued nineteen years, and was marked throughout by energy, devotion and comprehensiveness, rarely equalled. It reached, in the course of the nineteen years, to most of the States, north and south;

and wherever he went, his name and labors are held in grateful remembrance. They will bet hus remembered. He loved the missionary enterprise, because of what it has done and is doing for the world ; and more than all, for its relations to the kingdom and glory of his Saviour and Lord.

The following minute has been adopted by the Committee and entered upon their records :—

"The Rev. Alfred Bennett, of Homer, New York, was for nearly a third of a century more or less intimately identified with the cause of Foreign Missions; and it is but just to his endeared memory to declare that he uniformly gave the most unequivocal evidence of a sincere, considerate, earnest devotion to its highest, holiest ends. He apprehended the object by an intelligent faith, and pursued it with a perseverance that never faltered. At an early period he joyfully gave a son to the foreign service, who still survives, a useful laborer among the heathen. Subsequently, at the call of the Board, he gave himself to the home service, as an agent for the collection of funds and the culture of the missionary spirit in the churches. In this department, for nineteen years, he was laborious, indefatigable, judicious, and eminently successful. His labors were widely extended; and in all his intercourse with the ministers and churches, his conduct was remarkably free from the breath of reproach. In every part of the field his presence and services were cordially welcomed. His cheerful piety, his warm spirituality, his prudence, patience and fidelity, caused him to be loved, respected and trusted. Over a very wide surface his influence was such as to render the repetition of his visits an object of general desire. To this Committee, and to its predecessor, the Acting Board, the fruits of his agency were, in all respects, entirely satisfactory, and there was not an hour when his withdrawal from the service would not have been deprecated as a great loss. And it is due to his memory to bear testimony to the fact, that while he was industrious in efforts to supply a needy treasury, he was himself a liberal contributor. Though his compensation was always quite limited, yet, by careful economy and exemplary self-denial, he regularly spared a generous portion of his salary, and returned it as a free-will offering to the cause which he served.

"The Executive Committee regard his removal as a peculiarly afflictive dispensation; and while they would bow submissively to that sovereign will which has transferred him from his work to his reward—from his sufferings to his rest—they would unite in devout supplication to the King in Zion, that others may be raised up to supply the breach, who shall as faithfully demonstrate their attachment to the missionary enterprise by a similar spirit of love to Christ, and love to the souls of the perishing heathen."

MISSIONARY ROOMS.

The Committee have held their meetings as often as once a week throughout the year. The subjects claiming their attention have not unfrequently involved the gravest responsibilities. But they have en-

joyed the influence of an eminently kind spirit in all their deliberations, and in every instance the final vote has been unanimous.

Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., retained his place in the Committee so long as his own professional duties would allow him to attend the meetings. When this became no longer practicable, his resignation was accepted, and Rev. Henry J. Ripley, D. D., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Committee are grateful to say that the Foreign Secretary so far recovered from the severe illness of the last year, as to be able to resume the chief part of his duties in October. The labors of his department, during his absence, were performed with little additional expense to the treasury.

The interests of the home and foreign operations of the Union continue to engross the time of the two Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer, with that of the Purchasing and Forwarding Agent, and three assistants in the different departments.

FINANCES.

The receipts of the year, ending March 31, 1851, have been as follows:—

Donations from individuals, churches and Sabbath schools,	$84,990 78
Legacies,	10,785 57
Proceeds of real estate in Rockford, Ill.,	150 00
Income of the Farwell estate,	635 24
Interest on fund for support of officers,	1,464 76
Grants of U. S. Government,	4,000 00
" " American and Foreign Bible Society,	14,750 00
" " " Bible Union,	1,000 00
" " " Tract Society,	3,000 00
" " " Baptist Publication Society,	50 00
Making the receipts from all sources	$120,826 35

The expenditures for the same year have been, for

Purposes described in the Treasurer's Report,	$93,973 58	
Civilization of Ojibwa, Ottawa, Shawanoe and Delaware tribes of North American Indians,	4,000 00	
Translation, distribution and printing of Scriptures in Karen, Siamese, Chinese, Assamese, Teloogoo, French and German,	15,750 00	
Tracts in Burmese, Siamese, Chinese, Assamese, Teloogoo, French and German,	3,000 00	
Books for Greek females,	50 00	
Balance* of salaries of Secretaries and Treasurer,	2,100 00	
Making the expenditures of the year	$118,873 58	
And leaving a balance of	1,952 77	=120,826 35

with which the debt existing April 1, 1850, has been reduced to $19,548 32.

* See Treasurer's Report.

When this result was communicated to the Committee they felt bound, in a formal manner, to recognize the great goodness of God, and to offer up their devout thanksgivings to Him; for "this also cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working."

The receipts, from all sources, have exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly $16,000. This large advance is to be attributed, in part, to the fact that the amounts received from coördinate societies and in legacies, were beyond those of the year ending with March, 1850;—the grants of the American and Foreign Bible Society having been sufficient to cover the expenditures on account of the translation, printing and distribution of the Scriptures in all the missions.

The following table shows the amount of donations and legacies received from the States comprising the home field of the Missionary Union, in each of the last five years,—with the number of churches and members in each State for 1850, as nearly as could be ascertained, and the average annual contribution from each State and member for the same period.

STATES.	No. Ministers, 1850.	No. Churches.	No. Members.	CONTRIBUTIONS.					Yearly Average.	Averg. per Mem.
				1846--47	1847--48	1848--49	1849--50	1850--51		
Maine,	200	293	19,782	$4,676.82	$5,388.23	$6,052.28	$4,506.87	$5,072.49	$5,139.34	.26
New Hampshire,	71	96	8,244	2,237.50	2,527.67	2,210.59	1,856.32	1,983.92	2,163.20	.26
Vermont,	79	104	7,000	1,938.95	2,610.53	1,964.73	1,452.36	2,093.48	2,012.01	.30
Massachusetts,	258	245	31,344	21,383.94	23,928.42	23,483.47	24,316.48	28,383.35	24,299.13	.78
Rhode Island,	35	49	7,278	6,185.13	4,613.25	6,444.68	4,671.18	4.632.95	5.309.44	.73
Connecticut,	88	113	16,033	6,236.61	4,248.45	5,039.74	5,602.06	6,386.48	5,502.67	.34
New York,	739	803	85,858	20,191.46	22,708.15	24,707.14	25,908.06	26,674.71	24,037.90	.28
New Jersey,	95	97	12,531	2,181.05	2,625.77	3,229.83	2,286.11	3,715.90	2,807.73	.22
Pennsylvania,	217	327	28,776	11,352.67	5,147.89	4,806.56	6,340.13	6,190.29	6,767,51	.23
Delaware,	1	1	331	300.00	200.00	200.00	600.13	142.00	288.43	.87
Ohio,	285	437	23,122	2,607.31	6,429.81	6,635.85	5,740.52	4,127.47	5,108.19	.22
Indiana,	277	582	25,242	102.00	854.50	832.01	820.52	459.41	613.69	.02
Illinois,	210	320	13,441	360.86	696.49	936.18	1,032.64	1,460,28	897.29	.07
Michigan,	105	184	9,321	968.55	781.63	904.42	579.95	1,225.81	892.07	.10
Wisconsin,	52	64	3,198	73.04	146.75	5.00		266.63	98.28	.03
Iowa,	22	37	1,142	98.34	15.49	43.93	70.35	62.05	58.03	.05
California,	4	3	53					5.55	1.11	.10
Home Field,	2,738	3,755	292,696	$80,894.23	$82,923.03	$87,496.41	$85,783.68	$92,882.77	$85,996.02	.29
Miscellaneous,	....	....	.....	4,115.01	2,971.39	1,406.58	1,069.32	2,893.58	2,491.18	
				$85,009.24	$85,894.42	$88,902.99	$86,853.00	$95,776.35	$88,487.20	

This table shows the contributions from all sections to have been $442,436 00 in the five years, averaging $88,487 20 to each year; and the contributions, from what is strictly our home field, to have been a yearly average of about twenty-nine cents to every member of the churches. This last average is only slightly affected by the increase of members in the five years; for, according to the usual statistical tables, while the increase in the number of churches has been nearly nine per cent. in five years, the number of communicants of 1850 was no more than two per cent. above that of 1846. Of the whole number of churches and members, however, not more than one-third are annual contributors to the missionary treasury.

The contributions received from Sabbath schools, within the year, amounted to $3,625 84,—nearly one thousand dollars more than in the preceding year.

It has been stated that the receipts, from all sources, and the expenditures, including the balance applied towards the liquidation of the debt, have been $120,826 35. Of this amount, including the salary of the Purchasing and Forwarding Agent, $105,902 60 have been expended in and for the missions; and, including $5,657 13 for collecting agencies, $14,923 75 have been used for home expenses. The home expenses of the past year have been a fraction less, therefore, than twelve and a half per cent. on all the money received and expended in the same time.*

AGENCIES.

At the beginning of the last financial year the district agents in the employ of the Union, were Rev. Messrs. Alfred Bennett, Sewall M. Osgood, Joseph Wilson and James F. Wilcox. An additional number of men, qualified for the responsible and laborious work, could not be obtained until the third quarter of the year,—when Rev. Messrs. John Stevens, of O., Jirah D. Cole, of N. Y., Thomas Swaim, of Pa., Nathaniel Butler, of Me., and Henry A. Smith, of N. Y., were induced to enter the service.

The labors of the venerated senior agent, Rev. Alfred Bennett, were much interrupted throughout the year by illness. Yet he rendered an invaluable service in visiting the churches of central New York, so long as his strength would endure the fatigue; and after he could no longer travel, letters, "weighty and powerful," were written or dictated by him to the pastors and churches of his district. In consideration of his long continued and faithful services as an agent of the Union, and of the fact that he had borne so large a proportion of his own travelling expenses, the Committee instructed the Treasurer to pay his salary to May 10th, 1851,—the day in which his freed spirit entered into rest.

The labors of the other agents have been distributed as follows: those of Messrs. Wilson, Wilcox and Butler, in New England,—with the exception of a few weeks spent by Mr. Wilcox in the eastern part of New York; those of Messrs. Osgood and Smith, in the State of New York, with the exception of about two months devoted by Mr. Osgood to the Conventions of several north-western States; those of Mr. Swaim, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; those of Mr. Stevens, in Ohio and Indiana, and of Mr. Cole, in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Assistance has also been rendered, parts of the year, in New England, by Rev. J. W. Eaton and Rev. J. M. Haswell; in New York, by Rev. O. Dodge, and three temporary agencies under the direction of Mr. Osgood; in Pennsylvania, by Rev. W. Penney; and in Michigan, by Rev. M. Allen.

The service rendered in this department within the year, at the expense of the Union, is equivalent to that of nine men for about eleven

* The $630 66, paid for clerk hire in the publication room, are not included in this percentage, nor is the sum of more than $6,000, received and paid on account of the publications, included in the general receipts and expenditures of the Union.

months to each. So much time does not appear in the report of the Treasurer,—some of the agents having failed to render their accounts in season.

The reports of the agents show that the claims of the missionary enterprise have been personally presented by them, within the year, to pastors and churches in nearly every State embraced in our home field. They have found in all sections the evidence of growing confidence in our missionary organization, and a deepening sense of the obligations which bind Christians to the great work of evangelizing the world. The number of pastors who personally superintend the missionary collections of their churches, is increasing; the missionary periodicals are more thoroughly distributed and read; and the necessity of giving faithful heed to systematic beneficence is more generally acknowledged. Much remains to be done to perfect the work so well begun; but the fruits of past efforts are ample encouragement to renewed and persevering effort.

The Committee have been so fully impressed with these views, and with the importance of securing to the agents the best helps within their reach, that they requested them to come together at the Missionary Rooms, four days before the meeting of the Board, for mutual conference on the work committed to them. The number of agents in the employ of the Union is now larger than at the beginning of any past financial year,—and their conference cannot fail of many good results.

The Committee were instructed at the Philadelphia meeting of the Board, "to inquire into the expediency of modifying our system of agencies." Much consideration was given to the subject in the following year, but, as was stated at the last meeting, without reaching conclusions to justify the recommendation of any essential modification in the system at that time. It was then intended, however, to present the results of their inquiries at this meeting of the Board; but the advanced schedule of expenditures adopted at Buffalo, made it necessary to take immediate measures both for increasing the number of district agents, and for securing to their services the largest success. The Committee have accordingly proceeded to make appointments, which contemplate the division of the home field into nine agency districts, and the employment of as many men to occupy them. In making these appointments they have sought the best men within their reach, and with the expectation of allowing them sufficient salary to enable them to live in the more central towns of their districts. They also deem it essential to the employment of thoroughly qualified agents from year to year, that they have a reasonable part of every year in which to remain at home for relaxation, correspondence and study. It is probable that the nine districts can be thus supplied in the course of a few months.

The Committee cannot pass from the subject of Agencies without expressing their gratitude that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have at length been divided into two districts, and competent agents assigned to them. No part of the home field more urgently requires or will more richly repay unwearied or even expensive culture. The harvest, in every respect great, will be gathered in due time.

PUBLICATIONS.

The whole number of the periodical publications of the Union, printed and issued in the year ending with December, 1850, is 426,750 copies, equal to 10,672,000 pages 8vo. These publications include 3,000 copies of the thirty-sixth Annual Report, the monthly issue of 5,250 copies of the Missionary Magazine, and 30,000 copies of the Macedonian. An abstract of the Annual Report was published in the July Magazine, and entire in a separate pamphlet. This course was pursued for the double purpose of saving expense to the treasury, and to individuals who might not prefer to pay the additional postage of the complete Report. But the restrictions of the new postage law, requiring prepayment of postage on periodicals published at intervals of more than three months, may make it advisable to publish the full Report of the present year in the Magazine.

The first year's trial of publishing the Magazine and Macedonian in the Missionary Rooms, has equalled the expectations of the Committee. The income of both publications for 1850 was, from

Subscription lists,	$6,066.26
Balance of previous account,	188.42
Making the receipts	$6,254.68

The expenses for the same year were, for

Purchase of Macedonian,	$284.00	
Printing paper,	2,846.99	
Printing, including circulars, blank bills, &c.,	1,697.49	
Clerk hire in the publication room,	630.66	
Engravings and original contributions,	158.50	
Express charges on packages forwarded,	348.25	
Wrapping paper, fixtures, twine, &c.,	94.57	
Showing the expenses to be	$6,060.46	
And a balance in favor of the periodicals, of	194.22	=$6,254.68

It may be proper to state that while, on the one hand, nothing has been charged to these publications for postage, discount, fuel or stationery, nothing has been credited to them, on the other hand, for interest, the excess in the size of the July Magazine, nor for more than 2,000 copies of the Macedonian, sent gratuitously to as many pastors in furtherance of the general interests of the missionary cause. These three items of credit are more than equal to the four items of charge.

Comparing the direct pecuniary profits of the publications for 1850, — $194.22, — with that of their average annual profits for the three previous years, — $379.27, — the new arrangement seems, in one respect, to be less advantageous than the old. But both publications are now printed on better paper than formerly, while the subscription prices of the Magazine average 12 1-2 per cent. less, and the size of the Macedonian is about sixty per cent. larger. Beside these differences, the

purchase of the Macedonian and express charges, amounting to nearly $450, are expenses not before incurred on account of the publications. While the existing arrangement has therefore increased the value and cheapness of both publications, it has provided the means of paying the cost of their publication, and of conveying them monthly to thirty central points in thirteen different States, without additional expense to the subscribers, or making drafts on the treasury of the Union.

The Committee believe that the plan now adopted needs only to be faithfully pursued, to give the periodicals the largest effectiveness in the missionary service. If they can be universally diffused, an agency will work for the cause of missions in every congregation, second only in value and power, as respects the objects of this association, to that of the pastor. The policy of using their profits in securing to them additional worth and scope, and of making it the duty of the district agents to use the utmost care in securing to them a thorough distribution, will in the end greatly subserve the missionary cause.

Letters from the Asiatic missions reach the Missionary Rooms no oftener than once a month, and either the Magazine or the Macedonian is issued as soon as practicable after the arrival of the monthly mail. Thus the pastor who receives both periodicals before the monthly concert of prayer, is in possession of the latest intelligence received from the missions. The Secretaries have no other rule with respect to missionary intelligence than to place it before the readers of the Magazine and Macedonian without loss of time, and the severest trial in their experience, as editors, is the want of a regular and adequate supply of such intelligence.

The Committee have received 800 copies of the "Divine Law of Beneficence," through the liberality of the American Tract Society, Boston, for gratuitous distribution among pastors of churches in New England. One thousand additional copies have been purchased for distribution in other sections of the home field. It is believed that the pastor who diffuses the principles and spirit of this small volume among his people, will confer on them, and on the cause of Christian benevolence, an immeasurable good.

The intelligence of the death of Dr. Judson was communicated to the Committee on the 9th of September last, and at that time the Secretaries were requested to take the steps necessary to secure the materials for the preparation of a memoir of the deceased. The object of this early action was to provide a biography of the highest order, to protect the rights of the bereaved family, and to promote the interests of the missionary cause. Mrs. Judson approves the course taken, and the Committee propose to select a biographer agreeably to her wishes, and to make such arrangements for the publication of the work as will secure to the dependent family the largest practicable share of the only pecuniary legacy left them by a departed husband and father. Some progress has been made in collecting materials for the biography, but a large and indispensable part can be supplied by no other person than Mrs. Judson.

MISSIONARIES APPOINTED.

The additional missionaries and assistant missionaries appointed within the year, are John Dawson, M. D., and Mrs. Mary McBain Dawson, to the Ava Mission; Mrs. Cordelia S. Heffron Ward, Mrs. E. Flint Whiting and Miss M. S. Shaw, to the Assam Mission; Mrs. Martha Ann Sanderson Ashmore, to the Siam Mission; Mrs. Charlotte Bachellor Thomas, to the Tavoy Mission; Miss Elizabeth P. Gookin, to the Shawanoe Mission; and Mr. Wm. T. Biddle, to one of the Asiatic missions not yet designated. The small number of additional missionaries appointed to be sent forth the ensuing season, has induced the Committee to prepare a special report for the consideration of the Board at the present meeting, on the prospect of supplying the missions with missionaries.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION.

The Missionary Union has 3,222 members, by the payment of one hundred dollars,—of whom about three-fourths have been constituted such by churches, associations, conventions or missionary societies, and one-fourth by their own contributions or those of personal friends. The list now embraces one or more individuals in nearly every Association of the northern and middle States, and in many of the Associations of the north-western States. Every year brings to our Union a larger accession from the pastors of churches who contribute regularly to its treasury, but in smaller sums than one hundred dollars. These accessions are the result of a growing desire on the part of large contributors, individuals and churches, to place a membership within the reach of every missionary pastor or church. The same course pursued a few years, will make a membership in the Union available to every such pastor or church in our home field.

LIABILITIES OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR.

The Committee cannot close that part of this Report which relates to home operations, without referring the Board to the liabilities of the current financial year, and the prospect of meeting them. The general interests of the missions and the efficiency of home labor, combined with the special claims of the Siam Mission, occasioned by its recent severe losses, will require the schedule of expenditures to be at least $125,000 for the year ending with March, 1852. But it would be unsafe to expect from legacies and coördinate Societies so large an amount as was received the past year. It ought, therefore, to be understood, thus early in the year, that to advance the whole income of the present year four thousand dollars above that of the past, will almost certainly require an advance of ten thousand dollars in the ordinary contributions of the friends of the missions.

Of the ability of the churches, making the Missionary Union the

channel of their communication with the unevangelized world, to raise the $125,000, there can be but one opinion. They have also shown themselves willing to provide the means for all the just claims of this cause. But if effort be relaxed, and contributions, hitherto freely paid to the foreign missionary treasury, be diverted to other objects, under the impression that the prosperity of the past is a sure pledge of success in the future, the expenditures of the current year will fail to be met by its receipts.

While the Committee have deemed it their duty to make these statements, they would here record their conviction that the cause for which this organization exists, and the organization itself, have at no previous time enjoyed the fellowship of so great a number of intelligent minds and generous hearts. Nothing more is needed to crown the labors of the present year with joyous and grateful results, than the blessing of God on united, earnest and prayerful endeavor.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries under recent appointment, who have left this country for their respective fields of labor since the last annual meeting, are the following:

Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, John Dawson, M. D., and their wives, designated to Ava or some other place in the interior of Burmah; Rev. Messrs. S. M. Whiting and William Ward and their wives, and Miss M. S. Shaw, designated to Assam; all of whom sailed in July:—Rev. Wm. Ashmore and wife, appointed to the Chinese department of the Siam Mission, who sailed August 17; and Rev. B. C. Thomas and wife, who sailed Oct. 17, under appointment to the Tavoy Mission.

The following missionaries have returned to the missions;—Rev. J. Wade and wife to the Maulmain Burman Mission, Rev. J. H. Vinton and wife to the Maulmain Karen, and Rev. M. Bronson and wife, and Mrs. Cutter, to the Assam Mission.

THE MISSIONS.

MAULMAIN BURMAN MISSION.

Maulmain.—Rev. Messrs. J. Wade, E. A. Stevens, L. Stilson, and their wives; Rev. T. Simons, Mr. T. S. Ranney, printer, and wife, and Miss L. Lillybridge.

Ten native assistants. *

Amherst.—Two native assistants.

In this country, Rev. Messrs. H. Howard and J. M. Haswell and their wives; on her way from Burmah, Mrs. E. C. Judson.

Two stations and nine out-stations; seven missionaries, one a printer, and eight female assistants,—in all, fifteen; twelve native assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard arrived at New York the 7th of August, after a perilous passage, the ship in which they first embarked having been

* One has died, Ko Won, since the mission report was forwarded.

wrecked and the passengers rescued with great difficulty.* Mr. and Mrs. Wade arrived at Maulmain January 22. Mr. and Mrs. Haswell expect to take their departure early in autumn. The health of Mr. Stilson was suddenly and dangerously prostrated in April, 1850, from which, at our last advices, he had but partially recovered.

The heavy bereavement sustained by this mission in the death of Dr. Judson, occurred, as is known to the Board, on the 12th of April, in latitude thirteen degrees north and longitude nineteen degrees east, when he was "scarcely three days out of sight of the mountains of Burmah," on a voyage to the Isle of Bourbon.† The announcement in this country, though partly anticipated, caused great sensation. In common with multitudes of other associations and individuals, the Executive Committee took instant action on the event, attesting their reverence for Dr. Judson's character and memory, their sense of his invaluable services, and their liveliest sympathy with his afflicted family and the mission more especially bereaved. They adopted measures, also, for a suitable commemoration of this visitation of providence, by a public discourse and other religious observances, and for securing to the life and character of the deceased a permanent record. It appeared to the Executive Committee peculiarly fitting that public and enduring testimonials be had, not only of the estimate placed by *us* on the character and services of our late honored brother and fellow-laborer, but of his claims to the reverence and affection of the Christian world. To *us* American Baptists, as respects foreign missions, Adoniram Judson has been what no other man has been or can be. But he was not exclusively ours. His life and his memory belong to the church universal, and his name and place and labors must stand registered on *their* calendar.

The Committee made immediate provision for the return of Mrs. Judson and family to this country, if such should be her preference; and to this arrangement, in consideration of the impaired state of her health, she has acceded, and her arrival is shortly anticipated.‡

Preaching, Churches, &c.—In consequence of Dr. Judson's sickness, and, at a subsequent period, of the threatening illness of Mr. Stilson, the duties of the preaching department the past year have been almost exclusively devolved on Messrs. Simons and Stevens, assisted by the native preachers; Mr. Stevens taking the pastoral care of the Burmese church, and Mr. Simons that of the English church, besides fulfilling the service of a "minister at large" or city missionary. The Committee have rea-

* They were taken from the wreck by Capt. Balch, of the ship Columbus of Newburyport, and conveyed to the Mauritius, where Mr. H. and family, who had lost all their effects, were entertained with great hospitality, and rs. 1700 were collected for their relief.

† His sickness commenced near the close of September, 1849, although it was not till November that he was compelled to lay aside his employments. "After the month of November he failed gradually; occasionally rallying, but at each relapse sinking lower than at the previous one. There was no specific disease; though every organ in turn (and sometimes all together) partially refused to perform its office." Resort was had to various restoratives, including a voyage to Mergui, and sea bathing, &c., at Amherst; and it was only as a last expedient, when all others had failed, that he was led to embark, on the 8th of April, to make a voyage at sea.

‡ Mrs. J. left Maulmain for Calcutta with her family January 22.

son to believe that all has been effected in this department, by the brethren having it in charge, that could have been reasonably anticipated. The oral dispensation of the gospel has been repeatedly adverted to by the Committee in their communications with the missions, and its preëminent importance is distinctly appreciated by the Maulmain missionaries. Says the Rev. Mr. Stevens, in a letter of recent date, "It has been to me cause of special thanksgiving to God, that from the first year of my arrival in Maulmain to the present time, this blessed privilege (of preaching the gospel) has been almost uninterruptedly allowed me. And I trust that, so long as it may please the Master whom we serve, to grant me the ability, it will be the joy and rejoicing of my heart to use my *voice* as well as my pen, in endeavors to promote the kingdom of our Saviour." Maulmain and its neighboring villages afford a wide opportunity for preaching. The city itself extends along the Martaban river some four or five miles, from Dingwonquin, the northeasternmost district, to Mopoon on the south, and embraces a population by estimate of 26,000 or 27,000 inhabitants, chiefly Talings or Peguans and Burmese. It is divided into eight civil districts,* in all of which, or closely adjacent, are one or more preaching places, statedly occupied by missionaries or native assistants on the Sabbath, and some throughout the week. The whole number of preaching stations in Maulmain is nine. Excursions are made from time to time to preach in neighboring villages, not without hope of eventual reward. Many listen with interest, and books and tracts are largely distributed. The church at Amherst is in the immediate care of two assistants, who alternately conduct Sabbath services.

The mission report 163 members in the Maulmain Burman and English churches, including seven received by baptism; and thirty members in the church at Amherst; total 193.

Schools.—Since the *rains* of 1849, the circumstances of the mission have prevented the reöpening of the theological seminary, further than to hold a weekly bible class with the Maulmain preaching assistants. In this they have been conducted by Mr. Stevens through a portion of the Epistles, and have been exercised in constructing plans of sermons.

The boarding school, under the superintendence of Mr. Stilson, has averaged about thirty-six boarders, with seventy day scholars, the relative numbers of the two classes being nearly reversed, so as to reduce the expensiveness of the establishment without materially circumscribing its

*I.	Dingwonquin,	with 423	houses,	inhabitants chiefly Peguans and Burmans.
II.	Kyaikpanai,	" 216	"	" " " "
III.	Obo,	" 953	"	Burmans, Pegnans, Shans, Toungthoos, Chinese, and natives of India.
IV.	Katahdan,	" 667	"	mixed population, Burmans and Peguans gradually giving place to foreigners.
V.	Ma-yan-dong,	" 760	"	Peguans, Burmans, Chinese and Catholics.
VI.	Tavoyzoo,	" 737	"	chiefly Peguans and Burmans.
VII.	Moung Ngau's village	676	"	Peguans, and increasing.
VIII.	Mopoon,	304	"	" " " "
	Total,	4736	"	

The population of Maulmain province without the city, in 1850, was 72,879, the number of houses 12,816. Assuming the same ratio of individuals to houses in the city, the population of Maulmain and suburbs may be set at 26,931.

usefulness. This change was effected in the beginning of last year, bearing more especially on the male department, and retaining those boys only as boarders who on account of poverty, orphanage, or distance, would not otherwise attend. More latitude is allowed in regard to the department of girls, as every encouragement is desirable to secure their attendance. Nearly one-half of the boarders are girls, and about one-fourth of the day scholars. The cost of a boarding pupil, finding his own clothes, is about two rupees monthly. Some of the day scholars pay for tuition. Rs. 145 were received from this source in 1849.

The boys' department may be said to be entirely Burmese, including under this designation not only the Peguans, but all whose language, mode of life, training and general habits are those of Burmans. The principal teacher is Mr. E. M. Pascal, a Eurasian member of the English Baptist church, who is aided by a member of the Burmese church. Miss Lillybridge, in the girls' department, has also a valuable assistant, a former pupil.

The school appears to be in a prosperous condition. All the pupils study both the English and vernacular languages, and "next to the knowledge of arithmetic and geography, regard the ability to translate from one language to the other as most desirable."

Religious instruction has been made a prominent object. "Aside from the services at the opening and closing of the school (singing and prayer), the scholars have been assembled every evening for prayer and study of the word of God. These services have uniformly been almost entirely conducted in the Burmese language." The pupils have also attended two regular chapel services on the Sabbath, and those who attend at the Burman chapel are also members of a morning Sabbath school. All the pupils attend a bible class Sabbath afternoons at the school-house. Several of the pupils, both boys and girls, are members of the Burmese church.

The number of day schools, four of them superintended by Mr. Simons, and including one of sixty pupils at Amherst, is six, with 206 pupils. Whole number of schools seven, and of pupils 311.

Publications.—The last work in which Dr. Judson was principally employed, was the compilation of a Burman dictionary,—a work second in importance only to his translation of the Scriptures, and on which, by request of the Board, he had bestowed many years' labor. The English and Burmese part was finished prior to his illness, and partly printed; and the second and more difficult portion—the Burmese and English—was rapidly advancing towards completion. In Dr. Judson's hands, this division of the work was probably half done. In charge of a successor, the labor will be greatly enhanced. The materials will need to be reëxamined and verified, while much that was written in cipher, or is otherwise illegible, must be wholly recast. This service has been assigned by the Committee to Mr. Stevens, who has had also in charge the supervision of the portion lately in press. The Committee have entire confidence in the suitableness of this arrangement;—and this disposition of the manuscripts, they are also happy to know, concurs with the views expressed by Dr. Judson in prospect of his decease. Some delay may affect the execution of the work in consequence of other engagements of Mr.

Stevens, particularly in the preaching department, and until the mission, now greatly weakened by sickness and death, shall have been reinforced.

A tabular statement of the printing executed at Maulmain, and of issues from the depository, in 1850, has been forwarded by Mr. Ranney, from which it appears that the whole number of copies of books and tracts printed, chiefly in Burmese and Karen, was 45,450, and of pages, 4,310,400; making an aggregate from the beginning, of pp. 96,900,637. A primary book, "Easy Reading Lessons," was printed in Kemee, of 48 pp. 12mo, 500 copies, and three small works in English.

The *issues* for the year were, of Scriptures, 1,194, parts of Scriptures —Burmese 4,224, Peguan 53, Karen 624,=4,901, school books 3,030, other books and tracts 15,584,—in all 24,709, or pp. 2,036,022.

The printing of the New Testament in Sgau Karen, second edition, was completed in July, and copies are issued as fast as they can be bound. "This edition," says Mr. Mason in the preface, "will be found a considerable improvement on the first. It has been revised throughout in America by Mr. Vinton, and many valuable suggestions from that revision have been adopted. It has had the benefit of various criticisms made by Mr. Wade while we were associated in Tavoy. Hebrews and Timothy have been much improved by numerous specific alterations and general remarks, by Mr. Abbott; and I have made a careful and laborious re-revision of the whole, with the original Greek text, Dr. Judson's Burman version and De Wette's German version before me." In Burmese, the work entitled "Ancient History"* was translated and printed for the local government, and at their charges, but was prepared by Mr. Stevens in connection with his instruction of the native assistants and specifically for their benefit. The second part, "Modern History," is ready for the press, and will be issued probably the current year.

The printing of the English and Burmese Dictionary, in quarto, was resumed on the return of Mr. Ranney to Maulmain, and was completed in January. While Mr. Ranney was absent, from April to September, the charge of the printing department was committed to Mr. Bennett from Tavoy. The amount of job work has been nearly equal to that of former years, and the income goes far to cover the expenditure of the office. Some improvements have been made in the Karen type, both Sgau and Pwo.

The mission acknowledge the receipt of fifty reams of printing paper from the London Religious Tract Society.

The Maulmain Missionary Society have also aided the Sgau Karen boarding school rs. 250, the Pwo Karen rs. 50, the Burman boarding school rs. 200, the Karen normal school rs. 100, the Karen theological school rs. 100, and the Amherst day school rs. 100, besides donations to various other day schools and for native assistants; the whole amount exceeding in the aggregate rs. 2000. In addition to this a contribution of about rs. 700 has been made by the resident community towards repairs on the English mission chapel.

* See the tabular statement of printing.

PRINTING AT THE MAULMAIN MISSION PRESS—1850.

BOOKS.	Edit'n.	Form.	Language.	No. of Copies.	No. of Pages.	Whole No. of Pages.	REMARKS.
Ancient History, Part I,	1st,	8vo,	Burmese,	1,500	169	544,500	Translated by Rev. E. A. Stevens.
Anglo-Burmese Vocabulary, Part 3,	1st,	12mo,	Burmese,	750	456	342,000	By G. H. Hough, Esq., head master Gov't School.
Physical Geography,	1st,	8vo,	English,	500	50	25,000	By Rev. L. Stilson.
Key to Arithmetic,	2d,	12mo,	English,	1,000	12	12,000	By Rev. L. Stilson.
How do we know there is an eternal God?	2d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	16	80,000	Translated by Rev. E. A. Stevens, 1849.
Ten Commandments,—Tract,	2d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	16	80,000	Translated by Rev. E. A. Stevens, 1849.
On the Atonement, "	3d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	26	130,000	By Rev. G. S. Comstock, 1843.
The Examiner, "	3d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	16	80,000	By Rev. G. S. Comstock, 1842.
Glad Tidings, "	3d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	16	80,000	Translated by Rev. L. Ingalls, 1846.
The Tree of Life, "	2d,	8vo,	Burmese,	5,000	16	80,000	By Rev. E. A. Stevens, 1848.
Mental Arithmetic,	2d,	12mo,	Burmese,	1,000	84	84,000	
On Repentance, by Gallaudet,—Tract,	2d,	12mo,	Burmese,	2,000	156	312,000	Translated by Mrs. S. K. Bennett.
Associational Minutes, 8th year,		8vo,	Burmese,	200	12	2,400	Prepared by Rev. E. A. Stevens.
" "		8vo,	Sgau Karen	500	12	6,000	Translated by Rev. F. Mason.
" "		8vo,	Pwo Karen,	200	12	2,400	Translated by Rev. F. Mason.
New Testament,	2d,	12mo,	Sgau Karen	4,000	546	2,184,000	Revised by Messrs. Vinton and Mason.
Preface to do.,	1st,	12mo,	English,	300	12	3,600	By Rev. F. Mason.
Gospel by Matthew,	2d,	12mo,	Pwo Karen,	500	108	54,000	Revised by Rev. F. Mason.
First Book,	2d,	8vo,	Pwo Karen,	1,000	44	44,000	Revised by Rev. W. Moore, in new character.
Scripture Catechism,	3d,	12mo,	Pwo Karen,	500	116	58,000	Revised by Rev. W. Moore, in new character.
Easy Reading Lessons,	2d,	12mo,	Kemee,	500	48	24,000	Revised by Rev. H. E. Knapp.
Analysis of Epistle to the Romans,	1st,	12mo,	Sgau Karen	500	21	10,500	By Rev. E. L. Abbott.
Religious Herald, monthly, Vol. 8,		8vo,	Burmese,	500	12	72,000	Edited by Rev. E. A. Stevens.
				45,450	1,976	4,310,400	

MAULMAIN KAREN MISSION.

MAULMAIN (*Newton.*)—Rev. Messrs. J. H. VINTON, N. HARRIS, W. MOORE, and their wives; Miss M. VINTON and Miss H. E. T. WRIGHT.

Connected with the mission are thirteen out-stations,* each occupied by a native assistant, besides Rangoon district. The whole number of assistants is twenty-seven, of whom three are ordained preachers. Seven of these are connected with Rangoon.

One station, thirteen out-stations; three missionaries, five female assistants,—in all eight; twenty-seven native assistants.

Miss Wright arrived in March, 1850, and Mr. Vinton, who left this country last July in company with Mrs. Vinton, resumed his labors in the mission in January.

Schools. — In consequence of the protracted sickness of Mrs. Binney and the imminent danger that threatened her longer continuance at Maulmain, Mr. and Mrs. Binney took passage for this country in April of last year, arriving in September. Since then, the Committee have been pained to learn, no such improvement has been effected in Mrs. Binney's health as to justify her return to Burmah; and at the request of Mr. Binney, their missionary connection was closed on the 1st ult. Mr. and Mrs. Binney were appointed to the mission in 1843, with reference to the educational department, and more particularly the training of a native Karen ministry. Among the immediate results was the establishing of the Karen Theological Seminary, and the Karen Normal School. These institutions are of high promise, and have been in successful operation from their beginning. The ninth term of the theological school was completed a short time before Mr. Binney's departure, and, like its predecessors, was a term of much interest, numbering twenty-four pupils in course of preparation for the ministry. The normal school, which was *formally* established in April, 1846, numbered forty pupils, all of whom but twelve were hopeful converts and members of the church. The separation of these laborers from the Karen mission at a time when their services were most needed and most promising of large usefulness, is regarded by their late associates and by the Executive Committee as deeply afflictive, and to be overruled for good by Him only whose understanding is infinite, and who is able to bring to pass whatsoever seemeth to Him good.

The theological school was left in charge of Mr. Harris. The tenth term commenced April 18, and closed September 30. Number of pupils thirty-four; six in the first class, ten in the second, and the remainder in the third. The first class completed their prescribed course in the New Testament and the book of Psalms, and had been also required to write weekly an essay or an exposition of some passage of Scripture. The other two classes made commendable progress in the study of portions of the New Testament. All gave a part of each day to arithmetic. The students were diligent in study, their general conduct exemplary. The eleventh term began October 15, to continue till the time to visit the churches; the number of students as in the previous term.

*The names of the out-stations are Chetthingville, Boutah, Newville, Dong Yan, Keyen, Krung Prung, Tah Khee, Krai, Mawko, Kawko, Balugoon, Amherst, Tah Krai Kee.

The normal school numbered during the rains thirty-eight pupils, and the last term forty-five, including five from Sandoway. Eighteen of the number were girls. All were doing well as last reported, and "making as good progress as any class of children of the same age in America." Those who had been long in the school, could read both dialects of Karen, and also English. Six of the pupils were baptized in April, and one the next ensuing term. The institution is in charge of Miss Vinton and Miss Wright alternate parts of the day, Miss Vinton being also engaged each day in teaching the wives of some of the students of the seminary, and the latter pursuing the study of the Karen language.

All instruction in the school has from the first, as far as possible, been in English, and each pupil is expected to teach others to the extent of his own acquisition. The course of training has been in reading and writing (English and Karen), arithmetic, geography, and the elements of physical science. Select books for private reading have been put into their hands, but the bible is their favorite book, and has been studied till the older pupils have a familiar acquaintance with its contents. Manual labor has been practised to some extent, for the benefit of the pupils rather than for profit, but no work is permitted to abridge the regular hours of study and recreation. During the four years that the school has been in operation none have been dismissed as *educated*, but several have laid a good foundation for a thorough education and for extensive usefulness. Two have been dismissed and learned trades; four have died.*

The Sgau boarding school has been taught chiefly by Mrs. Harris, with a native assistant teacher. Average number of pupils for five months, about fifty, and all but ten of them members of the church. Five were added by baptism during the term.

The Pwo boarding school, in charge of Mr. Moore, contained during the same period twenty-five pupils; all members of the church when the term began, except two and a few children. A larger number would probably have collected, but for the prevalence of sickness in the jungle. The industry and general deportment of the pupils were gratifying, and their proficiency commendable. The assistant teacher was Kone Louk, who, since his return from America, "has done well." Whole number of pupils in the theological and boarding schools 147, and in two day schools 24; total, 171, — 112 of whom are members of churches.

Churches. — Agreeably to the arrangement concerted, Mr. Harris visited in the dry season of 1849–50, in addition to his own district, the churches connected with the charge assigned to Mr. Binney during Mr. Vinton's absence; except one, from which he was detained by illness. The number of baptisms administered during this period was seventeen, making thirty by him within that year. And as many were baptized by the native pastors. Whole number reported prior to October 1, sixty-one. Six were excluded. Present number, including Pwos, in ten churches, 820. Sixteen of the number were baptized at Dong

* For an account of the origin of the school, and a complete view of its internal economy, see Missionary Magazine, vol. 31, pp. 6—13, and 110, 111.

Yan by Mr. Moore, three at Krung Prung, and four at Kèyèn. At the former place Mr. Moore passed, at different times, two months of the dry season, and a day school was taught by Mrs. Moore. The state of the church was variable, and several cases were presented demanding discipline.* The church at Krung Prung, of eighteen members, was more prosperous, and a village chapel was about to be erected in place of one that had been destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Rangoon district, so far as received, are of a painful character. Kyapah has fallen from his steadfastness, and is separated from the mission; and Aupaw, the other native assistant appointed to that region, it is reported, has died. The statistics of the churches have not been given. Number reported last year in Rangoon district, two churches, 861. Total in twelve churches, 1681.†

The Karens of Maulmain province have been generally in an unquiet state the past year, partly from the prevalence of cholera, but more permanently from the policy of the civil government displacing Christian Karen rulers and substituting Burmese magistrates. Hundreds of the people have fled dissatisfied. Ko Chetthing, who was cast into prison, has, at the end of ten months, been dismissed, no charge being preferred against him.

Siamese Karens. — The multiplied labors of the Karen missionaries the last year prevented them from itinerating beyond the limits of their immediate charge; but an assistant, one of the pupils of the theological school, who has been accustomed to spend the dry season preaching in the jungle, returned in May, 1850, from a seven weeks' tour in Siam; one week being spent at Pratthoo, the point to which Mr. Brayton had attempted to penetrate the year before. His report of that region as a missionary field is favorable. "Karen magistrates under the Siamese king rule over a large district; their government is lenient, and the people happy." The assistant was well received by the chief magistrate of Pratthoo, and by the inhabitants generally. It was easy to gather an audience of a "house full every evening." Pratthoo is the centre of the district, and it is ten days' travel by elephant from Maulmain. Villages

* Later intelligence has been received from Dong Yan church of a renewal of trials. With the consent of all, the pastoral charge was committed to Bahmee, who was to be supported by the church, and to be assisted by Ko Te-Lau so far as his health permitted; a fraction less than nine rupees was subscribed for the purpose. But the pastor neglected his calling, — he had a house to build; and in the course of the ensuing season, Mr. Moore received from the church the following letter: —

"The disciples of Jesus Christ in Dong Yan wish to tell the teacher one thing, therefore we write this letter. That the number of Christians might increase in Dong Yan, that our relatives and neighbors might hear and know the gospel of God, we chose pastor Bahmee to preach the word of God among us. At that time it was the wish of every member of the church that pastor Bahmee should preach. But now we wish him to preach no longer. Why? For since you returned to Maulmain, O Teacher! we have watched, and we have not seen pastor Bahmee go out among the world's people to preach a single time. On the contrary he engages diligently in his worldly business. He has been planting bamboos, making garden, fishing, and preparing timber for his house continually. Now seeing he does thus, we cannot happily pay our subscriptions. It would be wasting the offerings of the Lord; so we think; and therefore do not want him to preach any more. And now we, the assembly of the church, O Teacher and Mamma, are exceedingly anxious to know whether you told pastor Bahmee to preach this rainy season, or to diligently engage in his own business."

† Compared with last year's report, and adding the net increase by baptism, the number given above involves a discrepancy of *eighty*.

lie between at convenient distances. The assistant visited ten Pwo and two Sgau villages; and there were many others, the population chiefly Pwo. Mr. Brayton, of Mergui, has desired to evangelize this people, taking his departure from Maulmain, an arrangement that might be more readily acceded to by the Committee were it practicable to withdraw his services without detriment from his present charge.*

TAVOY (KAREN) MISSION.

TAVOY.—Rev. Messrs. F. MASON, C. BENNETT, E. B. CROSS, and B. C. THOMAS, and their wives.

Two Burmese assistants.

MERGUI.—Rev. Messrs. D. L. BRAYTON and L. BENJAMIN, and their wives.

Two stations and fourteen out stations; six missionaries and six female assistants,—twelve; nineteen native assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin have been transferred to Mergui, to which place they removed in March, 1850; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are assigned to Tavoy in their stead. They left this port Oct. 17. Mrs. Brayton reached Mergui April 7, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were to resume their post at Tavoy before the ensuing *rains*.

Both the stations, with their out-stations, have been subject to severe trial the past year. During several months Tavoy was occupied only by Mr. and Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Bennett supplying Mr. Ranney's place at Maulmain. For a longer period Mr. Brayton was sole occupant of Mergui. Nearly all the missionaries have also been visited with sickness, while disease in various forms has prevailed to an unusual extent among the churches. Still, the ordinary labors of the mission have been prosecuted, and the prospect for the coming year is encouraging.

The usual tours were made in the dry season, 1849–50, embracing successively Mata, Laulu, Palouk, Pyeekhya, Patsauoo; and in Mergui province, Kabin, Mazau, Ong-Pong, Themboung, Katay, Ulah, &c. Some of these places were repeatedly visited, and by more than one missionary, with manifest usefulness. The churches were quickened, discipline enforced, the assistants counselled and encouraged, new laborers appointed, and in several places the ordinances administered, both of baptism and the supper; five were baptized at Mata, six at Pyeekhya, one at Patsauoo, four at Kabin, three at Ulah, besides the daughter of Mr. Brayton; two at Themboung, and one at Katay, making a total, *reported*, with three Burmans at Tavoy, of twenty-six.†

Near the beginning of 1850 an association of delegates from the Karen churches convened at Pyeekhya. It was a meeting of great interest. Generous entertainment had been provided for the visitors, including a large new chapel, with substantial posts and timbers and a temporary addition for the accommodation of strangers. All the missionaries were present, but so far as the arrangement could be effected, the business

* Since the above was written, intelligence has been received of the departure of Mr. Brayton and Mr. Harris from Maulmain in January last, on a tour of exploration.

† By a later arrival information has been received of the addition of eighteen by baptism to the Mata church in January, and three at Laulu, making a total of 47.

was conducted by the native preachers and delegates, and with commendable regularity. Various topics were introduced for discussion, speeches were made, sermons preached, resolutions adopted, &c. Among the subjects discussed, were, Family worship and the reading of the Scriptures, Bible classes and Sabbath schools, Transfer of church membership, Native evangelists to the unconverted, Permanency of Karen homes. The meeting lasted four days, and was attended by from 140 to 250 persons. At the close, there was baptism; and the Lord's supper was administered to 160 communicants. The next annual meeting to be at Mata.

Minutes have been received within a few days of the proceedings of the meeting at Mata, held according to adjournment Dec. 30, and continued with intermissions till January 8. The general character of the meeting, which was attended by Messrs. Cross and Benjamin, and in which all the churches in Tavoy and Mergui provinces were represented by delegate or letter but one, resembled that of the previous year; but in some respects gave still greater encouragement of valuable results. The annual sermon, a pertinent and practical discourse, was preached by Sau Quala at the opening. In the afternoon letters from the churches were read, the style and character of which were highly creditable to the people, and would not suffer, it is said, in comparison with those read at our own Associational meetings. The principal matters for consideration, at subsequent sessions, were those embraced in the resolutions adopted the previous year; and occasion was taken to ascertain by careful inquiry to what extent the resolutions had gone into effect, particularly those relating to family prayer, reading the Scriptures and singing of praise to God morning and evening, and the formation of Sabbath schools and Bible classes; as also in respect to a third and fourth resolution, relative to the confessing of faults one to another, and enjoining the necessity of taking letters of dismission in case of members removing to new homes. The results of the investigation were highly satisfactory, more especially in regard to the southern churches. Much experience had been gained, and a manifest advance made within the year. Special efforts were further made at this meeting, to induce the Karen converts to adopt the system of residing together in villages, and locating their houses in the immediate vicinity of their chapels of worship. A resolution was adopted at the close of the sittings, to open correspondence with sister associations, home and foreign, and to solicit like letters in return; and the meeting adjourned to meet at Kabin January 14, 1852.

Several evangelists were appointed at both the above meetings to labor among the heathen. Two received permanent appointments, and six, who were students of the Tavoy school, were commissioned to labor during the dry season; from four of these, favorable accounts were subsequently received. Four were to be permanent travelling preachers; besides whom, nearly every out-station has a local preacher, and several a school teacher. Some of the schools are well reported of, and especially the Sabbath schools and bible classes of Pyeekhya and Patsauoo. The schools at Tavoy were taught as heretofore, in the rainy season. The theological school was small; in the two schools under the care of Mrs. Bennett, there were eighty pupils. At Mergui a school was

taught three months by Mrs. Brayton. Operations in this department were much restricted, both in town and country, by the prevalent sickness.

Printing department.—In consequence of Mr. Bennett's detention at Maulmain, which together with his absence in jungle tours occupied nearly half the year, the amount of printing executed at Tavoy has been less than in former years; the number of copies of books and other publications being 6,900, and of pp. 784,780. The number of pages *issued*, was 818,102. The principal work was the fourth and last volume of the Karen Thesaurus, a work of great value, and largely adding to the facilities for acquiring the Karen language. The following is a table of

BOOKS PRINTED AT TAVOY IN 1850.

Name.	*Edition.*	*Size.*	*Pages.*	*No. of copies.*	*Total pages.*
Thesaurus, vol. 4,	1st	12mo	778	500	389,000
Lectures of Dr. Van Somerin,	"	"	132	1,000	132,000
Catechism for Sabbath schools,	"	"	108	1,000	108,000
Character of a Karen minister,	"	"	24	2,000	48,000
Minutes of the Association at Pyeekhya,	"	"	24	500	12,000
Calendar and Annual for 1851,	"	"	48	1,500	72,000
Morning Star,				400	23,780
				6,900	784,780

In addition to the above printing, a new font of type on *English* body has been nearly completed, in preparation for the printing of the Karen bible. "Every means at the command of the superintendent of the press, has been and is being put in operation, whereby this large work may be neatly and expeditiously executed." A few changes in some of the Sgau characters, as well as the Pwo, will be effected, with the concurrence of all the missionaries, for the nearer assimilation of the two dialects, and reduction of size; yet not so as to prevent their ready understanding by all who can read the books in present use. It is also proposed to introduce as early as practicable the use of capitals, in place of many particles which are now indispensable to the distinguishing of proper names, &c.

Mr. Mason's principal work while at Maulmain has been the translation of the Karen Scriptures. The Old Testament has occupied his attention mostly the past year. The last book in the order pursued was Ezekiel, which was completed in January. The printing of the Sgau Old Testament and the Pwo New Testament will be prosecuted at Tavoy, it is expected, the current year. The following is a table of

BOOKS PRINTED AT TAVOY IN 1849.*

Name.	*Edition.*	*Size.*	*Pages.*	*No. of copies.*	*Total pages.*
Morning Star, (monthly,)				300	14,400
Catechism, (by Mr. Abbott,)	2d		72	2,000	144,000
Vocabulary, (by Mr. Wade,)	1st	12mo	264	300	79,200
Primer, No. 2,	2d	24to	96	530	50,880
Thesaurus, Vol. 3,	1st	12mo	676	500	338,000
Cross's Arithmetic,	1st	8vo	298	1,000	298,000
Exodus,	1st	12mo	190	1,000	190,000
Calendar and Annual,	1st	"	96	1,500	144,000
Manual, (by Mr. Abbott,)	2d	"	12	3,000	36,000
				10,130	1,294,480

* Not received in time for our last annual report.

making a total, for 1849, of 10,130 books, or pp. 1,294,480. The *issues* during the same period were, of copies 9,600, or pp. 1,288,860.

Salongs.—But little has been done for the Salongs the past year, owing to the difficulties in the way of gaining access to them. Some intercourse has been held with a family from *Salong*, "half way to Penang and belonging to Siam," who represent that place as an inviting field for labor. In that vicinity are several villages, whose inhabitants are more advanced in civilization than those on the islands, living in houses, cultivating the land, and working at mechanic arts, &c.

Burmese of Tavoy and Mergui.—Within the last year the attention of the Committee has been called to the spiritual destitution of the Burmese, particularly those resident at Tavoy. Tavoy alone contains a population of more than 10,000 Burman idolaters; and, the missionaries being almost entirely and of necessity engrossed in their labors for the Karens, there are none but two native assistants to care for *their* souls. There is also a Burman church of about twenty members, who need pastoral supervision and teaching beyond the ability of their nominal pastor to perform. Mr. Bennett, to whom this charge was assigned, has for several years had the care of the Karen churches in the vicinity of Tavoy, besides the printing department, the superintendence of a Burman and English school, and the secular concerns of the mission. There is also needed a missionary who shall visit in the villages, "one who can go out into the highways and hedges and *compel* them to come in."

Similar remarks might be made of the necessities of Mergui and vicinity.

ARRACAN MISSION.

Akyab.—Rev. C. C. Moore and wife.* In this country, Rev. L. Ingalls and wife.*

Kemee department.—Rev. H. E. Knapp and wife. Five native assistants, including one Kemee assistant.

Cruda,—out-station.

Kyouk Phyoo.—Rev. H. M. Campbell and wife. One native assistant.

Ramree,—out-station; two native assistants.

Two stations, two out-stations; four missionaries, and four female assistants; eight native assistants.

Mr. Ingalls, whose intended return to this country was noted in our last Report, arrived in May, and is expecting to reëmbark for Akyab by the earliest opportunity. The representations given of the prospects of the station at the time of his departure, have been confirmed by subsequent communications. The preaching of the gospel has made a marked and wide impression upon the masses of the people both in the city and vicinity. Instead of cavilling and abuse, which once greeted the preacher, native or missionary, the word now preached commands generally respectful attention, and in cases not very infrequent is accompanied with saving power. The way is preparing, we have cause to believe, for a general abandonment of idols, and the acknowledgment of the only true God. "The people," says Mr. Moore, "are in commotion. Their foundation is shaken, and they are searching for a more permanent one.

* Mr. Moore was married to Miss Emily Frances Whitehead, of Calcutta, in January last, and Mr. Ingalls to Miss Morilla A. Baker, of Eastport, Wisconsin, in December.

Those who examine, admit all the claims of the gospel. We seem to need only the powerful descent of the Holy Spirit." During the past year the operations of the mission were for a time interrupted by the sickness and consequent absence of Mr. Moore; but he had been permitted to resume them in January with health improved. A few converts (4?) have been added to the Akyab church.

Messrs. Campbell and Knapp arrived at Akyab March 13, 1850, and have since been occupied principally in the study of Burman. In November, Mr. Campbell removed to Kyouk Phyoo. His original designation was Ramree, but after mature deliberation it has been judged advisable to station the missionary at the former place, leaving Ramree to be occupied as an out-station by native assistants. Kyouk Phyoo is now esteemed the healthier location, and is the principal military station in Arracan province. The prospects of the station are encouraging. Though as yet unable to discourse freely in Burman, Mr. Campbell has opened a prayer meeting, and converses of Christ with all who visit his house. The people seem ready to hear. Two have been baptized, one a former pupil of Mr. Comstock; and there are several inquirers.

A portion of Mr. Knapp's time has been devoted to the study of Kemee, for the better prosecution of which, with the aid of Mr. Stilson, as well as to restore his impaired health, he visited Maulmain in July. In November he returned to Akyab, and the following month proceeded to the Kemee jungles, accompanied by Paiting, the native assistant. With his assistance, while at Maulmain, he prepared a Kemee catechism. Mr. Knapp expresses a cheerful interest in the work before him, although the number of the Kemee population is ascertained to be less than had been represented, amounting to about 4,000.*

SANDOWAY MISSION.

SANDOWAY.—Rev. Messrs. E. L. ABBOTT, J. S. BEECHER, and H. L. VAN METER; Mrs. BEECHER and Mrs. VAN METER.

One station, forty-four stated preaching places; three missionaries and two female assistants; forty-eight native assistants, including five Pwo assistants.

In the cool season of 1849–50, agreeably to previous arrangement, a meeting of the native assistants was held at Ong Kyoung of several weeks' continuance, conducted by Mr. Abbott in conjunction successively with Mr. Van Meter and Mr. Beecher. All the assistants, including four Pwos, were present with one exception, all regularly employed as preachers, and most of them pastors of churches. The object of their gathering was to increase their knowledge of the Scriptures, and generally their qualifications for the proper discharge of their duties. The Epistles to the Hebrews and Romans were thoroughly studied, and some small elementary works in theology. A part of the time was devoted to the discussion of practical questions relating to personal difficulties, the discipline of the churches, evangelization, &c. The subject of ministerial support received special consideration. The churches had been

* But this number may include only those who are taxed by the civil government.

addressed in regard to it by circular the year before, and requested to make report to the meeting, which was accordingly done. These reports were highly satisfactory. Eight native preachers had been supported entirely by their churches ; and the remaining thirty-seven, including five evangelists, had been aided by the mission to the amount of only 700 rupees, or an average of about twenty rupees to each individual.

The number of churches reported at this meeting was forty, besides numerous Christian congregations which meet regularly for worship and embrace baptized believers, but have no regularly appointed teachers. The number baptized during the year in these churches was 244 ; eight had been excluded and twenty died, leaving a net increase of 216.

Within the last week communications have been received of great interest, relative to the *late* annual meeting of the Karen preachers and assistants, held at Ong Kyoung from the 12th to the 16th of December, 1850. Most of the assistants were present, beside many delegates. Written reports were received from nearly all the churches ; the exceptions were those of Pantanau and places lying east of it. " The letters indicated a degree of stability and prosperity, in general, highly satisfactory." All have had worship regularly on the Sabbath, and have succeeded to some extent in establishing Sabbath schools. All had aided more or less in supporting their own preachers. The major part have convenient places of worship. " As a whole," says Mr. Abbott, " they are maintaining the institutions of the gospel and the order of the Lord's house according to the pattern shown in the word of God. Their influence," he adds, " is good upon the multitude of heathen around them ; not so much, perhaps, by the proclamation of Christian doctrines as by the exhibition of a Christian life. An impression is being made which promises glorious things for Burmah. Not a few Burmans are already attracted to the truth by that blessed influence. May we not hope that the Karen churches may become the consecrated instrumentality of the conversion of Burmah to God ? "

The statistics given by Mr. Abbott for the year 1850 are as follows : churches 44, including 8 in Arracan ; native preachers 48 ; baptized 529, mostly in Burmah ; excluded 14 ; died 151. About 100 had been baptized near Pantanau, but the precise number is not given. The aggregate of baptisms in connection with the Sandoway mission within the year exceeds 600, making an aggregate of members in the churches of about 5,000.

During the progress of the meeting to which we last alluded, three native brethren were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, Moung Yay, Myat Kèh and Po Kway. The first has been acting pastor of a church at Kyootoo, from its formation, ten years, and has maintained a spotless reputation. The standing of the others, though younger, was no less fair. A fourth assistant, a Pwo, was ordained at Buffalo ; making the whole number of ordained preachers in this connection six.

Another scarcely less interesting series of acts during the meeting was the constituting of a " Karen Home Mission Society," and the appointment of three home missionaries to be supported by its funds. It

is a "voluntary association," entirely under the direction of the Karens, though superintended by the mission, — with Karen officers, committees, &c.; and gives good promise of extensive usefulness. "All the native preachers manifested an interest in the formation of the Society. Many of them had the contributions of their churches in their hands, inquiring what they were to do with them. A purpose was unanimously expressed to pursue the great work, till, as was remarked at the time, 'every Karen family shall have seen the light of God.'"

After the close of the meeting a class of native Sgau assistants was taught a few weeks by Mr. Beecher, and another of Pwos at Buffalo by Mr. Van Meter. The chief attention of the latter class, ten in number, was given to the book of Acts, occupying the two principal sessions of the day. A large portion of the Old Testament history was also rehearsed in successive evenings by members of the class previously appointed. The Pwo assistants have labored in Burmah Proper with acceptance, but the number of converts is not given. One of them had had a congregation of one hundred, including about one half that number of believers; but "by the iniquitous misgovernment of the land" it has been reduced to thirty. In Arracan there are no Pwo churches, and in ten villages along the coast visited by Mr. Van Meter, the entire Pwo population, with the exception of one or two families, are worshippers of Gaudama.

Schools. — The boarding school at Sandoway during the rains, including five pupils of Mrs. Beecher, who have since joined the normal school at Maulmain, numbered about twenty; some being detained from coming by the cholera in Burmah, and others understanding that no provision had been made for a class of assistants. Only two Pwo students attended, but they were youths of great promise. The usual studies were pursued in the school, the more advanced taking a course through the gospels and the epistles to Galatians and Ephesians.

The reports from the village schools are incomplete. The number is supposed to have decreased from that of the previous year, owing to the want of qualified teachers and the poverty of the people. The estimated number of pupils is but 200. "We ought," says Mr. Abbott, "to have 2,000 children taught in such schools, and we shall not feel satisfied till we can report that number."

AVA MISSION.

Rev. E. Kincaid, J. Dawson, M. D., and their wives.
Two missionaries and two female assistants,—four.

The missionaries appointed to recommence, if practicable, a mission at Ava, were at Maulmain at the date of our last advices, February 21; Mr. Kincaid and family having arrived, by way of Calcutta, February 16, and Dr. Dawson and family in the Washington Allston in January. Messrs. Kincaid and Dawson were intending, with leave of Providence, to leave Maulmain for Rangoon the ensuing week, or "as soon as a passage could be obtained to that port."

With respect to the prospect of planting a mission in Burmah Proper,

the missionaries had heard nothing which they regarded as, on the whole, unfavorable. "There are difficulties, but they do not appear to be insurmountable." The present king, who ascended the throne about three years ago, manifests little interest in the affairs of government, and his prime minister is reputed to be a "peculiarly bigoted boodhist." On the other hand, "all persecution on account of religion has ceased, and the Christian Karens residing within the jurisdiction of Burmese authority are permitted to enjoy a comfortable degree of security and quietude." It is rumored that there are now fifteen Burmese Christians at the capital, one of them an officer of the king, with a thousand men under his charge, and another connected with the king's household; seeming to imply, if the king is acquainted with the facts, that he is not particularly hostile to Christianity. But the report needs confirmation. There are various other points suggested, of much interest, but which can be satisfactorily determined only by personal observation. The Committee await with mingled solicitude and hope the results of more protracted inquiry. Meanwhile the missionaries express "the opinion, that by a course of prudent management and the exercise of courage and perseverance" they will succeed in their object of "getting up to Ava, and will there be permitted to stay and labor;" and for this they ask "earnestly and affectionately the united prayers of the churches."

MISSION TO SIAM.

BANGKOK (*Siamese department.*)—Rev. Messrs. J. T. JONES and S. J. SMITH, Mr. J. H. and MRS. CHANDLER, MRS. JONES and Miss H. H. MORSE.

(*Chinese department.*)—Rev. W. and Mrs. ASHMORE. Five native assistants.

Out-stations.—*Bangchang* and *Lengkiachu*.

One station and two out-stations; four missionaries and four female assistants,—eight; five Chinese assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore sailed from New York August 14, 1850, and arrived at Hongkong the 4th of January last, from which port they hoped soon to sail for Bangkok.

Missionary labors among the *Siamese* have been unusually embarrassed during the past year. At its commencement the prevalence of cholera caused an excitement unfavorable to religious effort, and political agitations succeeded, the effects of which are still apparent. The arrival of British and American embassies, and their unfriendly reception, which compelled them to depart without accomplishing the objects of their respective missions, led to a general apprehension of hostilities. The Siamese teachers left the mission through fear, and there was reason to apprehend an entire suspension of printing operations; but quiet has been in a measure restored.

Mr. Jones has continued his Sabbath service with an average attendance of forty, most of them persons in the employ of the mission. He is occasionally visited by inquirers, but none of a very hopeful character. Daily morning worship is conducted by Mr. Chandler; average attendance thirty. He also instructs a class on the Sabbath, and Mrs. Chandler conducts a female prayer meeting weekly. Mr. Jones has frequent

calls for books and tracts, and cheering evidence that they are read and understood. A tour was made in January, 1850, by Mr. Smith, and in February by Mr. and Mrs. Chandler; the latter also made a short tour to the out-stations. In these expeditions about 5,000 copies of books and tracts were distributed. In various ways, about 11,589 copies were put in circulation during the year. "We have the assurance," say the mission, "that our Christian books are read by the king, his nobles and the common people; that they are understood, and that many acknowledge Christianity to be superior to Boodhism. We must, however, wait patiently and pray earnestly for gracious outpourings from above, that spiritual life may be imparted to these dry bones."

The *Chinese* church was deprived in February, 1850, of their native preacher Hongkit, who had labored faithfully to supply the place of their pastor, but was now called to his reward, leaving the little flock to such care as the missionaries connected with the Siamese department could assume. In March they were visited by Mr. Dean, of Hongkong, who remained with them till October. In June he had the privilege of baptizing four native converts. The church at that time organized itself by choosing Rev. J. T. Jones their pastor, and Mr. J. H. Chandler deacon. It was decided that Sin Sé Siang, a native assistant who accompanied Mr. Dean, should remain to supply their present need.

Morning and evening worship is attended daily by the Chinese brethren and sisters in the vicinity, about twenty being usually present. There are two services on the Sabbath,—preaching in the morning and a prayer and conference meeting in the afternoon. The usual congregation is thirty-five, increased on the communion Sabbath (once in two months) by the attendance of members residing at the out-stations, with their friends. The missionary concert of prayer is held on the first Monday of each month.

The church numbers thirty native members, six of whom are now in China; one of these is a Burman, one a Siamese woman, and one a Siamo-Chinese woman; making, with the American missionaries, thirty-five members. Two native members died during the year.

The native assistants occupy the two out-stations, Bangchang and Lengkiachu, holding two religious services on the Sabbath, communion Sundays excepted, and going out daily for tract distribution and religious conversation. Repeated applications for admission to the church attest the fidelity and value of these labors.

Schools.—The mission have made no appropriation for schools, and all that has been done in this department has been on the responsibility and at the cost of individuals. Mrs. Chandler and Miss Morse conduct a small week-day school for girls, and each has an interesting class of Sabbath scholars, the instruction being given in Siamese. The children are very promising. The Chinese children are more accessible, but none of the missionaries are sufficiently familiar with the language to do much service in this department. Mrs. Jones, however, has a number of boys, children of church members, whom she supports at her own expense and teaches both in Siamese and Chinese.

Translations.—Nothing new in this department has been attempted the past year. Mr. Jones has been wholly occupied with the revision

of the New Testament, which he has happily been able to finish. He is about to commence the translation of the Old Testament.

Printing, &c.—The printing, binding and type foundry departments have been kept in motion under the supervision of Mr. Chandler. The types, printing and binding are a marked improvement on all of preceding years.

The following statement shows the amount of printing and binding during the year.

Titles.	*Copies.*	*No. of pages.*	*Cost of paper.*
Epistle to the Romans, 12mo,	1,000	35,000	$41.50
1st and 2d Corinthians, "	500	33,000	41.00
Galatians to Philemon, "	500	37,000	42.50
Hebrews, "	500	13,000	15.36
James to Jude, "	500	19,000	22.15
Revelation, "	500	20,000	24.42
New Testament, complete, "	1,000	260,000	308.51
English Preface, "	140	1,120	1.70
Laws of Siam, 35 forms, 8vo.			
Total	4,640	418,120	$497.14

The edition of the Laws of Siam is at the expense of Kh'un Mōte, a young Siamese nobleman.

Since the above was written, intelligence has been communicated by the mission, of the entire destruction of their buildings and other property on the mission premises, by fire, on the night of the 4th of January. "About half past eleven P. M., an unoccupied native house, situated only a few yards in the rear of one of their dwellings, was fired by an incendiary. All efforts to arrest the progress of the fire were useless. Soon all the buildings connected with the mission were wrapt in flames and reduced to ashes; and the missionaries were seeking shelter beneath a large tamarind tree on the premises of the Portuguese consul, and devising plans for the protection of the little personal property which each had succeeded in hastily securing before the rapidly devouring flames had intercepted all access to their rooms."* Thanks to an ever watchful Providence, no life was sacrificed. And although the following morning, which was the Sabbath, presented a dreary view of their premises and of their condition, they were "neither friendless nor homeless. God was their friend, and he graciously provided others, who kindly and gladly ministered to their wants." The mission make grateful mention of the hospitality and kind offices of the Portuguese consul, Mr. Marcellino D'Arauja Roza, and of all the members of the missions, both of the Presbyterian Board and the American Missionary Association; as also of the attentions of the Phra Klang and other Siamese noblemen, at the time of the conflagration.

The mission property consumed, consisted of three dwelling-houses and the materials of a fourth, one chapel, one printing office, with two printing presses, eight fonts of type, Siamese, Chinese and English, embracing also a type foundry and book bindery establishment, one brick

* On occasion of fire the natives feel that each is entitled to whatever he can seize. Every one is armed, and offers to assist in rescuing the property, when the well-known object is plunder. A fire in Siam is always the scene of bold-faced robbery, and in some instances, when resistance is made, of bloodshed.

storehouse and one machine shop, beside an English library of 600 volumes, a Siamese and Chinese library, and school apparatus. To this must be added the personal property of the missionaries, including house furniture, libraries, and much of their clothing; making an estimated loss of from $10,000 to $15,000.

HONGKONG MISSION.

HONGKONG.—Rev. Messrs. W. DEAN and J. JOHNSON.
Out-stations.—*Lung Chui*, or *Long Island, Chek-chu, Tukia-wan, Chiem-ta-chui.*
Native assistants, *A Tui, A Sun, A Bak, A Eé;* besides three school teachers.
One station and four out-stations; two missionaries and four native assistants.

Mr. Dean was absent six months on a visit to Siam, having left Hongkong Feb. 20, and arriving at Bangkok about the last of March.

On his way he spent twenty days at Cochin China. As the written language of the country is Chinese, he distributed Christian books to some extent, but they were returned through fear of the government. No Protestant missionaries are resident in the country, and none would be tolerated. The Roman Catholics have been expelled.

During his residence in Siam, besides laboring for the benefit of the Chinese church there, Mr. Dean was able to carry forward the work of translation, and prepare notes to Genesis and the Acts of the Apostles. Sin Sé Siang (or Kiok Cheng), who accompanied him to Bangkok, remained there to supply the Chinese church, then destitute of a teacher.

At Hongkong the daily morning and evening services have been maintained, with preaching on the Sabbath. At Lung Chiu (Long Island), where the opposition of the local authorities caused a suspension of labor for a time, a chapel is nearly finished. Daily worship has been conducted morning and evening by A Tui, the assistant stationed there, who also has held Sabbath services when not engaged at Hongkong; and it is hoped that the school and the preaching of the gospel may soon be regularly maintained. At Chek-chu, A Sun has been diligent and faithful in his evangelical labors, bearing testimony to the truth, and distributing tracts and portions of Scripture among the fishermen who resort there in summer. He has also preached regularly on the Lord's day, and conducted daily worship. A school was commenced in March of last year, and, instructed by a native teacher, has been under his supervision; to his other duties he has added daily religious exercises with these pupils. The number in attendance during the summer averaged twelve. He has been called to endure much affliction in his family, but has been graciously supported and comforted.

The station at Tukia-wan has been under the care of A Bak, who maintains a consistent deportment and displays a becoming zeal. He has taught the school, numbering sixteen pupils, and conducted religious services every evening in the week. The boys of the school accompany him on the Sabbath to attend chapel services at Hongkong; and after the morning service, are examined on those portions of Scripture and doctrinal truths to which they have attended during the week.

In February of last year a school was commenced at Chiem-ta-chui, a village on the main land opposite Hongkong, with the view of estab-

lishing it as a permanent out-station. An encouraging beginning has been made. The attendance at school has been from eight to ten. These boys also attend chapel services at Hongkong, and are examined as to their progress in religious knowledge. Some of them are frequently accompanied by their parents and friends. The station is under the charge of Ngi Seng, formerly a member of the church at Bangkok.

In all, about forty boys are in attendance on the three schools* connected with the mission, who are gaining an accurate, some of them an intimate, knowledge of the facts and truths of the gospel. None of them give evidence of a change of heart, but the word of God, which their minds are grasping, is "the sword of the Spirit."

There have been some instances of inquiry during the year, but none have given the evidence of faith that would authorize their admission to the church, which consequently remains without any change to be noted. To multiply nominal converts would be an easy task, but "the chief solicitude of the mission," they remark, "is directed to the *character* rather than to the *number* of converts. And though from this cause we cannot report a numerical increase, we hope there has been no retrogression in our work."

Translations, printing, &c.—There have been printed during the year 3,000 copies of the book of Acts, translated by Mr. Dean, and 3,000 of the Gospel of John, translated by Mr. Goddard. A new translation of Genesis, with notes, has been prepared by Mr. Dean, and 3,000 copies of the first six chapters, and 2,100 of the six next succeeding, have been printed as tracts; many have been circulated. Of Mr. Dean's version of Matthew, with notes, over 500 copies have been distributed,—of his Manual of Christian Doctrine, 1,700 copies have been printed and nearly all distributed; and several thousand copies of approved tracts have been put in circulation, many of them in the interior.

NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO.—Rev. Messrs. J. GODDARD and E. C. LORD, D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D., and their wives.

One station; three missionaries and three female assistants,—six; two native assistants.

The members of the mission have been able, with limited exceptions, to continue at their posts, but have been enfeebled by illness. Mr. Goddard's health has been frail, but his labors, though by necessity lessened, have not been interrupted. Mr. Lord and Dr. Macgowan deemed it needful for their health and that of their families, to spend several weeks in the hot season on the island of Chusan. They were able, however, to perform some evangelical labor while there. Mrs. Lord was attacked after her return to Ningpo by a sickness that for a time threatened her life, but the stroke was graciously averted. Thus our brethren are "faint, yet pursuing."

Religious services have been regularly maintained in the chapel on the Sabbath by Mr. Lord and Dr. Macgowan alternately, aided from time to time by Mr. Goddard. On week days, arrangements have

* The school at Lung Chiu, now suspended, is not included in the enumeration. It averaged twenty in daily attendance. After the Chinese New Year it was expected to recommence.

CHINA.
Hong-chau
Yen-chau
Grand Canal
Staunton I.
35
Kai-fong
Honan
Kone-te
Yun-tai I.
Hang-tse-hou
Nan-yang
Hoin-yan
Fong-yang
Yu-nhing
Yang-chau
Nan-king
Ching-kiang
Hoaki R.
Siang-yang
Chang-chau
Yung-ning I.
Lui-chau
Tai-ping
Te-ngan
Sou-chau
Shang-hai
Ngan-lo
Nhing-kong-fue
Hou-chau
Ngan-king
Kia-hing
Yang-tse-Kiang R.
Chi-chau
Hang-chau
30
Hoei-chau
Chao-hing
Chusan I.
Kieou-Kiang
Ning-po
Yang-tse-Kiang
Yen-chau
Nan-kang
Kin-hoa
Yao-chau
Tai-chau
Po-yang-hau
Kouang-sin
Kin-chau
Choui-chau
Nun-chang
Chu-chau
'Lin-Kiang
Fu-chau
Ouen-chau
Yuen-chau
Kieu-chang
Chao-ou
King-an
Kien-nhing
Yen-ping
Lesan I.
Min R.
Yong-chau
Fuh-chau
Kanchau
Ting-chau
Nan-kang
Nan-yong
Hainan
Chao-chau
Oksau I.
23
Amoy
Chang-chau
FORMOSA
Chao-chau
Pong San
CANTON
Namoa I.
Lamock Is
CHINA SEA
Hong Kong Is
Macao
115
120

been made and carried out with considerable regularity to secure services every afternoon and evening, each missionary having it in charge to attend for this purpose twice in the week. In these labors important aid has been rendered by the native assistant. The attendance at the chapel has varied, being frequently respectable in numbers and occasionally large, but sometimes quite small. An attempt made by Mrs. Macgowan to conduct a service for females, which promised to be useful, was relinquished on account of ill health. By these labors, and by such informal methods of communicating the truth as may be adopted in ordinary intercourse with the people, numbers have been made acquainted with the claims of the gospel, some of whom have manifested a degree of interest in the subject; but few have shown any such concern as to awaken much hope concerning them. Two have been admitted to the church, the teacher of the day school and a young woman living in Dr. Macgowan's family. Both have for several months testified, by their Christian deportment, the sincerity of their faith. Other applicants for baptism have been examined and their cases deferred. The wife of the native assistant, recently deceased, gave encouragement to hope that she was the subject of renewing grace, though not a professed disciple.

The day school has been continued with an average attendance of twenty. The number has somewhat increased of late, giving greater prospects of stability. A portion of each day is spent by the pupils in the study of Christian books, and they are examined weekly by Mr. Lord, who has the supervision of the school. Dr. Macgowan has conducted a bible class numbering fourteen in all. Seven of these are in the employ of the mission; the attendance of the others is voluntary, sometimes irregular. Those who have been longest under instruction are able to render some assistance in teaching others. There is also a Sabbath school, composed of children in the day school.

Printing, &c. — In this department there has been some advance. Three tracts have been issued during the year; the Chapel Tract, an annual publication containing a statement of the nature and object of the labors at the chapel; A Hundred Questions for instructing Youth, a catechism prepared by the native assistant for the school and for general distribution; and a reprint of the Three-charactered Classic, a tract in rhyme, that has been in circulation several years, containing an exposition of the principal Christian doctrines, and, from its conformity in name and style to a celebrated native work, received with favor by the people. Also the following portions of Scripture translated by Mr. Goddard: The first chapter of Genesis, with brief notes, 4,800 copies; the first five chapters of Genesis, with notes, 5,000 copies; and the book of Genesis complete, 4,000 copies. Mr. G. has nearly completed the translation of the book of Exodus.

Dr. Macgowan has a dispensary at his house, where he receives the sick and administers to their necessities, with religious conversation and the distribution of tracts.

The results of the last year's labors manifest the presence and favor of God. He who has blessed the truth to the conversion of two or three, is able to bring the multitudes of China under the power of the gospel.

The obstacles are indeed great, arising from the difficulty of communicating intelligently with the people through the medium of their language, and from the character of the people themselves. "I once thought," says Dr. Macgowan, "that I had only to acquire the language so as to make myself well understood, and serious impressions could not fail to be produced. This stimulated me in study, but I have toiled up that ascent far enough to bring others into view far more difficult to surmount, and am compelled to exclaim, 'Who hath believed our report?' Were it not that the promises of the Lord are on our side, we should faint from the discouragements which beset us." But the promises are unfailing, and they have been fulfilled to the mission in the measure that is needed to reässure the mind tempted to despondency.

MISSION TO ASSAM.

SIBSAGOR.—Rev. Messrs. N. BROWN and S. M. WHITING, Mr. O. T. CUTTER, and their wives. Native assistants, NIDHI LEVI and BATIRAM.

NOWGONG.—Rev. Messrs. M. BRONSON and I. J. STODDARD and their wives, Mr. G. DAUBLE; Miss M. S. SHAW.

GOWAHATTI.—Rev. Messrs. A. H. DANFORTH, and W. WARD and their wives. In this country Mrs. J. W. BARKER.

Three stations; eight missionaries, one a printer, nine female assistants,—seventeen; two native assistants.

Messrs. Bronson, Whiting and Ward and their wives, Miss Shaw, and Mrs. Cutter, who sailed in July last, arrived at Amherst January 22, and at Calcutta February 23, and may be expected ere this, in the due course of events, to have reached their places of destination.* Mr. Däuble was previously connected with a station of the Basle Missionary Society at Dacca in Bengal; but having changed his views of the form and subjects of Christian baptism, he was received to that ordinance, at his request, at Tezpûr February 4th, 1850; and on the recommendation of the mission has been appointed by the Committee to labor — for the present — as a missionary teacher at Nowgong. His relations with the German mission had been dissolved in accordance with the wish of its resident patrons. Mrs. Barker arrived in this country with her children in June.

SIBSAGOR. — The third edition of the New Testament has been carried through the press, and the new hymn book; both of which were mentioned in the last report as in progress. A valuable tract against Hindooism, prepared by the assistant, Nidhi Levi, has also been printed. Mrs. Brown has undertaken, with the approbation of the mission, to teach a female school, the number of pupils not to exceed ten. The church has been generally steadfast, and one member heretofore excluded has been restored to fellowship.

NOWGONG. — The Orphan Institution was visited in May with the small pox, which seized on eight of the pupils and a child of Mr. Stoddard, in some cases in a violent form; but none came to a fatal result. In other respects the state of the school has been generally good. In January an African lad of sixteen, who had escaped from bondage in his

*A part of the company were to leave Calcutta March 13th, and the rest to follow as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

native country, and had been sent to Assam by friends in Calcutta, having given the clearest evidence of Christian character, was baptized. He is now studying English, and is desirous to become a preacher of the gospel.

Gowahatti. — Religious services, native and English, have been regularly observed, with a native Sabbath school. The girls' school is in a prosperous state. One of the pupils has united with the church, and others have been serious and inquiring. There has been a considerable demand for books and tracts, people sometimes coming from a distance of twenty or thirty miles in quest of them. Eleven boys connected with the school have been transferred to the Nowgong Institution.

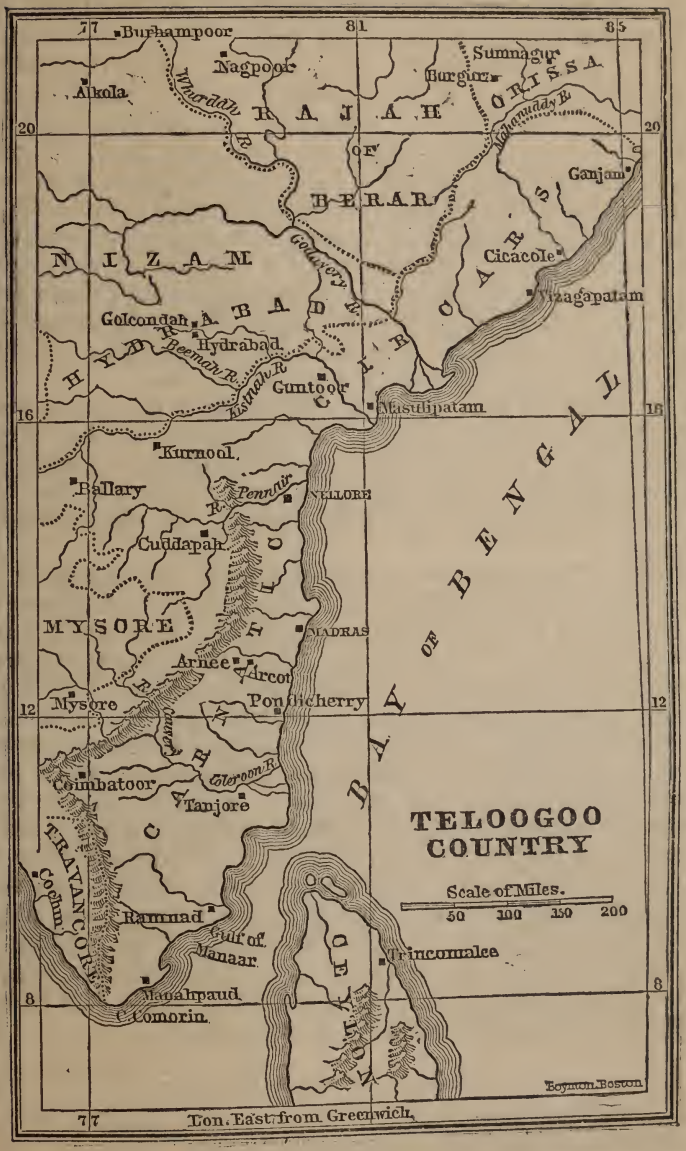
Mr. Danforth, in a tour through Kamroop and Durrung, was much impressed with the character and disposition of the people, as subjects of missionary labor. "They are hardy, simple-hearted, and honest. They know nothing about the Christian religion, and very little about any. But few of them can read, and those who can are very ignorant. Yet they are not priest-ridden, as in the villages on the large rivers. They have quite a number of schools, some of them established by government and some by themselves. Many of these I visited, and gave them religious books. They received them with eagerness, and in many instances will use them as text books. Wherever I preached, I was listened to with attention and interest. They acknowledge the universal prevalence of sin and the utter impossibility of escaping its consequences. Some, to be sure, suppose that their righteous acts will mitigate their sufferings; but the mass have no idea of any salvation. What more do we want in a people to prepare them for a reception of the gospel? Their own convictions have rendered the demand for the atonement by Christ imperative. Could there be a sufficient amount of faithful labor expended there, I firmly believe the hearts of this people would melt like wax."

MISSION TO THE TELOOGOOS.

Nellore.—Rev. Messrs. S. S. Day and L. Jewett and their wives.
One station; two missionaries and two female assistants; one native assistant.
Mrs. Day at present resides in this country.

The labors of Mr. Day have several times been interrupted by indisposition, and once he was laid aside for two months by a sickness that threatened to put a final period to his usefulness; but he has been mercifully spared to the mission and enabled to resume his wonted exertions. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett have made good progress in the acquisition of the language, and Mr. Jewett has entered with zeal on the work of preaching the gospel.

Preaching has been maintained statedly in the chapel on the Lord's day, and visitors have been daily received at the mission house for familiar conversation. The attendance at the chapel has been from seventy to one hundred. There has been daily preaching in the streets, and several tours have been made to attend native festivals, for preaching and tract distribution. The number of people addressed in this manner


Burhampoor
Nagpoor
Sumnagur
Burgina
Alkola
Wurdah R.
RAJAH
OF
BERAR
ORISSA
Mahanuddy R.
Ganjam
Godavery R.
NIZAM
Circars
Cicacole
Vizagapatam
Golcondah
HYDERABAD
Hydrabad
Beeman R.
Kistnah R.
Guntoor
Masulipatam
Kurnool
Ballary
Pennar R.
NELLORE
Cuddapah
MYSORE
MADRAS
Arnee
Arcot
Mysore
Pondicherry
Cauvery R.
Coimbatoor
Tanjore
Colerun R.
COROMANDEL COAST
BAY OF BENGAL
TELOOGOO COUNTRY
Scale of Miles.
50 100 150 200
TRAVANCORE
Cochin
Ramnad
Gulf of Manaar
Trincomalee
Manaimpaud
C. Comorin
CEYLON
Boynton, Boston.
77
81
85
20
16
12
8
Lon. East from Greenwich.

cannot be ascertained with precision, but exceeds 50,000. From 180 to 220 pupils have been weekly instructed in the Sabbath school.

The distribution of tracts and portions of Scripture has been prosecuted both at the station and abroad. Since March, 1849, the total number of portions of Scripture circulated has been over 4,000, and a like number of tracts and small school books. They are received with avidity, and very few destroyed. Pains have been taken to ascertain this, and it appeared that at one festival, out of several hundred portions of Scripture none, and of as many tracts only one, had been torn! And in all cases, the number thus treated was surprisingly small. A general desire to read has been awakened of late among the people, an evil effect of which is seen in the increased circulation of corrupt native works, calling for an increased diffusion of Christian truth among the population.

The boarding school, under the charge of Mrs. Jewett, was originally limited in its design to girls; but applications in behalf of one or two orphan boys led to an enlargement of the plan, though preference is still given to girls. The number of boarders has averaged ten; and five or six day scholars have also attended a part of the time.

A day school has been opened in Jonnavada, at the special request of the leading men of that village. The Scriptures and other Christian books are to be read daily, and portions committed to memory; and with a monthly visit from the missionaries and preaching in the village, it is hoped that this enterprise will do something for the furtherance of the gospel.

Results.—The people hear the word readily and attentively; not seldom with the free admission that their religion is an imposture and that Christianity is true. "The general aspect," says Mr. Day in his report for the year, "is more encouraging than at any time since the commencement of the mission. Idolatry is losing credit. Scarce a man of all the thousands addressed, has attempted in good earnest to defend it by direct discussion,—certainly not ten persons within two years have done so in our presence. A general impression prevails, and is openly acknowledged by many, that the religion of the country is already beginning to wane, and that the Christian religion is destined ere long to become the religion of the whole world." Two persons have been hopefully converted; one a girl taken from the lowest of the people, the other a woman who had been taught to read in former years, and who studied for a time with the children of the school. Other inquirers have been met, some of whom manifested much interest in the subject of religion, but none have given material encouragement to hope that they felt in any marked degree the power of the truth.

MISSION TO THE BASSAS.

Bexley.—*J. Vonbrunn*, native preacher. Two other native assistants.
Little Bassa.—*L. Kong Crocker*, native assistant.
In this country, Mrs. M. B. Crocker and Mrs. L. G. Clarke.
Two stations; two female assistants; four native assistants.

The mission has continued during the year in charge of the native brethren. Public worship has been conducted on the Lord's day, and

Digby
King Beu's
Millsburg
White Plains
Caldwell
St. Paul's R.
Caloay R.
C. Mesurado
Monrovia
Jacks T.
JUNK
COUNTRY
Saddle Mt.
BASSA COUNTRY
Kumokree's T.
Farmington
Princes T.
King Grey's T.
Marshall
Junk R.
Fishtown
Madebli
Medina R.
St. John's R.
BEXLEY
Factory I.
Bob Grey's T.
Edina
Grand Bassa
Fishtown
Tobacco Mt.
New Sesters
Princes T.
Tarrah's T.
Tobacanna
Tradetown
Prince's Salt T.
Little Cullon
King Barcoe's T.
Errick
Grand Culloh
Grand Sesters R.
Teembo
Manna
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BASSA COUNTRY
Scale of Miles
10 20 30 40
Boyntons Stylography
11
Lon. W from Greenwich
10
10
6
6

at appointed times on week days; the hearers, mostly natives, showing much interest in the word preached. Three have been added to the church, two of them natives. Since that time some irregularities on the part of younger members called for censure from the church; but in general a spirit of peace and fraternal harmony has characterized the whole body. The school at Bexley numbers twenty pupils; that at Mount Hope, (Little Bassa?) under the care of Mr. L. K. Crocker, has sixteen, all natives. Both have been regularly and successfully managed.

The Committee have sought for two men to take charge of this mission in its great need, but as yet without success. The native assistants labor earnestly and with a measure of success, but there is occasion for missionary superintendence to secure the highest interests of the enterprise. It is to be deeply regretted that a field, where under all disadvantages the fruits of faith have been springing up so encouragingly, should remain without more careful and diligent cultivation.

MISSION TO FRANCE.

Northern Department.

Douai (*Nord.*)—Rev. E. Willard, Mrs. Willard. *Rev. R. Flamant,* native preacher; and four other students and assistants.

Mouchin (*Nord.*)—*Rev. J. Thieffry,* native preacher.

Denain (*Nord.*)—*Rev. Alphonse Faulin,* native preacher.

Verberie and Meux (*Oise.*)—*Rev. J. B. Crétin,* native preacher.

Servais, Lafere, &c. (*Aisne.*)—*Rev. I. Foulon,* native preacher.

Chauny, Genlis, &c. (*Aisne.*)—*Rev. V. Lepoids,* native preacher; *Messrs. S. Besin, P. Ledouble, E. Doumin, — Louvet,* colporteurs.

Chery, Athies, &c. (*Aisne.*)—*Mr. L. Lefèvre,* colporteur.

Paris.

South Eastern Department.

Lyons.—Rev. T. T. Devan, Mrs. Devan; *Rev. P. Milliet,* native preacher.

Anse, &c.—*Rev. A. Berthond,* native preacher.

St. Etienne, &c.—*Rev. Messrs. C. Gëyer, — Martin,* native preacher, *Mr. T. Millaud,* colporteur.

Feurs, &c.—*Rev. Mr. Bertrand,* native preacher.

Eleven stations; eight or more out-stations; * two missionaries and two female assistants, twenty-one native preachers and assistants.

Northern Department. — The measures detailed in our last Report have been followed up through the year, though checked by various hindrances, with diligence and success. "The preaching of the gospel in public and from house to house, by night and by day, in season and out of season, the distribution of the Scriptures and religious tracts, the administration of the ordinances of the gospel, visits, exhortations, prayers, and the reading and explaining of the word of God on every occasion, with familiar conversations and frequent discussions, have been abundantly blessed, notwithstanding the fewness of the laborers; and have been made effectual of God to the salvation of some, to the awakening of others, to the edifying and confirming of the disciples, and to the rendering of a knowledge of salvation, to a certain extent, general throughout the field of operations."

* Number of preaching places more than fifty.

The hindrances to progress have been occasioned, for the most part, by the disparity of the number of laborers compared with the extent of the demand. Mr. Thieffry was disabled for service by a severe casualty near the commencement of the mission year. Mr. Crétin has been laid aside six or eight months by dangerous illness, and it is feared that his work is nearly done. In April, 1850, one of the pastors was dismissed with the assent of the Committee, leaving a large and richly promising field destitute of the ordinances, and wholly to the care of an evangelist, who, though greatly esteemed, was unable single-handed to meet the exigencies of the case. Considerable time and attention of those who were competent to service, have been engrossed unavoidably by secular engagements. A chapel has been erected at Chauny, that of Servais has been enlarged, and one has been opened at Lafère. Opposition has been encountered in some places from the civil authorities. An instance of their hostility is given in connection with the church at Peronne. Three young soldiers, who were among the number baptized there the last year, have been accused of plotting against the government, on account of their prayer meetings, and are threatened with being sent to join the "company of discipline"* in Africa. Nevertheless, says Mr. Willard, "such has been the condescension of our Heavenly Father, that in the North, in the department of Aisne, and at Paris, the promise is now great."

From the department of Aisne, embracing the districts occupied by Messrs. Lepoids and Foulon, the reports of the year are more especially cheering." "The Lord continues to be with us," writes Mr. Foulon, "and to accompany the work of our hands; and by an encouraging prospect he says to us as to Paul, 'Fear not, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I have a great people in this city.' Hundreds of souls hear the truths of salvation by Christ proclaimed at Rouy every Wednesday, and at Lafère every fifteen days on the Sabbath; and if the audience is not numerous at Servais, where the gospel is preached every Sabbath, and at Mayot, where it is preached every fifteen days on a Sabbath, and every week on Thursday, still the state of things is not less interesting. The eight other localities where we visit during the week, present also a state of things quite rejoicing." Eleven baptisms are reported in this district, of which eight were at Servais.

Mr. Lepoids alludes first to discouragements, — then adds, "On the other hand, glory be to our God! the Eternal has been to us full of pity and compassion, slow to anger, abundant in kindness and truth. For you remember," addressing Mr. Willard, "not only those awakenings at Béthancourt, at Manicamp, at Peronne, awakenings followed by nineteen baptisms, but also the magnificent gift of a temple (chapel),† so necessary and so long desired, at Chauny, and of a religious library bestowed upon our children by our worthy American friends. How

* Composed of the "refractory" in the French army, and always assigned, in time of war, to the post of greatest danger.

† The chapel alluded to was dedicated at Chauny August 11, under the direction of Mr. Willard, with appropriate solemnities. The season was one of great rejoicing. All the native preachers in the employ of the Union attended. A congregation of three hundred persons was seated within the building, and all around stood an immense and listening crowd. The edifice is of brick and stone, slated, in dimension forty feet by twenty-four.

many reasons have we for gratitude and joy of heart! And now can we still be discouraged? Has the prospect ever before been so fine? Our churches definitely organized and rigidly disciplined — the laborers united to labor together with zeal and love — finally full liberty to preach the gospel of grace," &c. Mr. Lepoids, as above, reports nineteen baptisms.

In the department of the North and at Paris the prospect is also encouraging. At Paris, beyond and even contrary to our best anticipations a year ago, necessity has been laid upon us within the year to resume our work. In May, 1850, four converts were baptized by Mr. Crétin; a church was subsequently constituted, and two have been added to it by baptism. Four have been added to the church at Douai, and eight to Denain church. Total at all the stations, including one in Mr. Crétin's field, forty-nine; and there are fifty-five candidates for baptism. Fifteen have been separated from the churches, six for persisting to labor on the Sabbath. One has died. Present number 185.

Some of the churches have been reduced by emigration to this country. A large number comparatively, thirty-five, emigrated the last year, and others are preparing to follow. This, if it continues, will render the independent self-support of the churches an event of a much later day than had been anticipated; "but we have no doubt," adds Mr. Willard, "this is also directed by our Heavenly Father, in accordance with his everlasting designs. We are therefore of good courage; being fully persuaded there is no reason to despair of the work of the Lord."

The following tabular view of the churches in the northern branch of the mission, has been forwarded by Mr. Willard.

CHURCHES, BAPTISMS, &c.

Departments.	*Preaching Places.*	*Bap.*	*Rec'd by letter.*	*Excluded.*	*Emigrated.*	*Died.*	*Pres. No.*	*Can. for baptism.*	*Well disposed.*
Nord.									
Denain,	1	8		1	3		25		
Douai,	1	4					17		
Aisne.									
Lepoids' field,	18	19	5	14	12	1	75	38	88
Foulon's field,	12	11			11		34	17	
Oise.									
Crétin's field,	11	1			9		30		
Seine.									
Paris,		6					6		
		49	5	15	35	1	187	55	88

Douai School for Assistants. — During a great part of the year, Mr. Willard has had four youths at Douai, under the training of Mr. Flamant, assistant teacher, preparing to preach the gospel. One has recently left and been replaced by another. The piety, zeal, devotion and progress of these youths have been worthy of commendation.

Of the general course of native labor in this part of the French Mission, Mr. Willard speaks in the close of his report in terms of approval. If all has not been done that could have been wished, the omission has been unavoidable. "Our brethren," he subjoins, "are hard-working men, and I desire once more to commend them to the confidence, the sympathy, the prayers and the affections of the American Baptists, who

generally have very little idea of the warfare these men are maintaining here."

South Eastern Department. — Agreeably to an intimation in our last Report, Dr. Devan removed from Paris to Lyons at the end of March. His arrival, together with his subsequent measures, such as holding religious meetings in his own house, opening a place for public worship and administering the ordinance of baptism on repeated occasions, led to very early and gross manifestations of hostility, both from Romanists and others; and his course throughout the year has been painfully tracked with trials. One of the first objects which he attempted, was to secure a suitable house of worship, selecting a part of the city "in which no evangelical efforts had yet been made." * In this he succeeded early in August; and meetings were regularly maintained in the chapel for about three months. A church was constituted of four members August 18, and in October the number was enlarged to seven. Subsequently three additional members were received by baptism.

At the expiration of about three months from the opening of the chapel, so violent and determined were the efforts both of clergy and laity to break up the meetings, and so countenanced if not promoted by government officials, it was found necessary to hold the mission services in a quarter of the city less liable to such annoyances. Another station was accordingly selected, and an appeal having been made to the prefect of the department for authorization and protection, the meetings, though threatened with a repetition of the previous disorders, have since been regularly maintained, and with comparative quiet. With regard to the future, Dr. Devan speaks with encouragement. "The appearances," he says, "I think are promising, although, like the workmen of Jerusalem, we may be obliged to hold the sword in one hand while we build with the other."

The church of St. Etienne has also been tried and persecuted; "troubles within and troubles without, troubles as a body, and troubles as individual members." Many of the members have been turned out of employ in consequence of their religion. Efforts have been made by Darbyists (the Plymouth Brethren, as they are termed in England,) to proselyte others. Three have been exscinded. The church nevertheless has been sustained and enlarged. Nineteen have been added by baptism, making its present number thirty-two; and the prospects are not discouraging for the coming year. Rich spiritual gifts have been distributed among the brethren of this church, who hold twelve public meetings weekly in different places. One of those places is Polignais, where six have been converted and are now members of the St. Etienne church; two others are about "to put on Christ by baptism." Another is Firminy, distant about seven miles, where the present pastor of the Etienne church was received into our connection. Here twelve families have addressed a petition to the municipal authorities to be allowed to worship God in their own way.†

* The entire population of the city is nearly 250,000.

† The occasion of this movement was probably the expulsion of an evangelist and his companion from the town sometime previous by the armed police, with the intimation "that before long there should not be in France any other public worship than that recognized by the national establishments."

At Feurs the preaching of the gospel has been maintained throughout the year: congregation from twelve to twenty. Three have been baptized, and three others are expected soon to apply for the ordinance. The people manifest a good spirit, and have fitted up at their own expense a neat and commodious chapel. At Panissière, a short distance from Feurs, two have been baptized, and there are two candidates. Two have also been baptized in the department of Haute Marne. Most of these are members of the St. Etienne church. Total baptisms reported in the south-eastern department twenty-six. Present number of members, in two churches, forty-two.*

MISSION TO GERMANY.

† Hamburg.—Rev. Messrs. J. G. Oncken, C. Schauffler, Jr., *J. Köbner.*
† Bremen.—*Rev. J. L. Hinrichs.*
† Oldenburg (Duchy of O.)—*Rev. Messrs. Weichart, J. F. Oncken.*
† Jever, Halsbeck, &c.—*Rev. A. F. Remmers.*
† Seefeldt (Duchy of Oldenburg.)—*Rev. Mr. Schiebeck.*
† Hanover.—*Rev. Mr. Menger.*
† Eimbeck (Hanover.)—*Rev. C. Steinhoff.*
† Othfreesen (Hanover.)—*Rev. J. H. Sander.*
Marburg, Cassel, &c. (Hesse.)—*Rev. Mr. Grimmell.*
Fronhausen (Hesse.)—*Rev. Mr. Becker.*
Berlin (Prussia.)—Rev. Messrs. G. W. Lehmann, — *Weise, &c.*
Frankfort-on-the-Oder (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Metzkau.*
Bitterfeldt (Prussia.)—*Rev. F. C. Werner.*
Memel (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Niemetz.*
Elbing (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Wiebe.*
Templin (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Kemnitz.*
Zackerick (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Köppen.*
Breslau (Prussia.)—*Rev. J. Straube.*
Liegnitz (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Klinker.*
Stettin (Prussia.)—*Rev. T. A. Gulzau.*
Allenstein (Prussia.)
Voigtsdorf (Prussia.)
Anclam and Lassan.
Rummelsburg (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Tilgner.*
Stolzenberg (Prussia.)—*Rev. Mr. Weist.*
† Baireuth (Bavaria.)—*Rev. Mr. Knauer.*
Hersfeld.—*Rev. Mr. Beyebach.*
Spangenberg.—*Rev. Mr. Grotenfendt.*
Stuttgard (Wurtemburg.)—*Rev. Mr. Köner.*
† Vienna (Austria.)
† Aalborg (Denmark.)—*Rev. Mr. Föltved.*
† Amsterdam (Holland.)—*Rev. Mr. Leifde.*
† Gasselten.—*Rev. Messrs. J. E. Feisser, — Nieworn.*
Thirty-six stations ‡; three missionaries and thirty-one other native preachers and assistants, besides numerous colporteurs, &c.,

The reports that have reached us from this mission are not less cheering, in most respects, than those of former years. The church at

* Subsequent communications report additional baptisms, making the whole number of members, April 17, fifty-nine.

† From last year's report.

‡ Connected with these are more than sixty places of stated preaching.

Hamburg received upwards of eighty members during the first seven months of last year, and has put forth increased efforts to spread the gospel. Twelve preaching stations are regularly supplied; two colporteurs are constantly engaged in circulating the Scriptures among seamen; not less than forty brethren go from house to house every Lord's day, to converse seriously with the people and invite them to attend public worship; and a Female Missionary Union circulated during five months 10,000 tracts, and sold nearly 600 copies of the Scriptures. 2,000 copies of the New Testament were sold among the soldiers of the Schleswig-Holstein army. In Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, East Friesland, and other parts of Germany, there has been much encouragement. Tracts and bibles have also been sent in large quantities for distribution in Vienna, where a few brethren, since 1848, have met for worship every Sabbath and once on a week-day evening, without molestation. In August Mr. Oncken writes: "Sixty ministers, missionaries and colporteurs, aided by hundreds of devoted tract distributors and Sabbath school teachers, have been zealously engaged in the propagation of the gospel. More than 49,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures and 1,400,000 religious tracts, besides several thousand larger works, have been circulated within the last two years."

Chapels have been erected and additional missionaries employed at Halsbeck in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Tangstedt in Holstein, Templin and Stolzenberg in Prussia. In these extraordinary efforts, including the debt resting on the chapel at Hamburg, the mission has incurred a debt of £2,000, for aid in the liquidation of which they have appealed to the liberality of Christians in Great Britain. Mr. Oncken visited Scotland in the autumn, where he was received with much sympathy, and contributions were made to the extent of about £800.

There are now indications that the political reaction that has been in progress in Germany for a year past, has reached a point at which an abridgment of religious liberty may be looked for. In the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg persecution has already commenced. Mr. Bues, a missionary supported by the association of churches in the north-west of Germany, has been banished thence, and a brother residing near Wismar, at whose house the religious services were conducted, has been fined, and threatened with imprisonment in case the offence is repeated. Another missionary, who being a native could not legally be banished, has been fined; but a Sabbath school teacher was sent out of the country on half an hour's notice, for the crime of instructing three children on the Lord's day. The members of the mission, however, are by no means discouraged. Former persecutions failed to eradicate their work; and now that its roots are spread more widely and have struck more deeply into the soil, so long as God shall be pleased to water them with the dews of his grace, it will be still fair and flourishing.

No report has been received from Mr. Oncken of the state of the churches in western, middle and southern Germany, at the close of the year.

The church in Berlin had a net increase of fifty-three during the year, and numbers 310. The number of stations in connection with it is seventeen, and they are growing in strength. The church in Stolzen-

berg, which numbered seventy-one at the beginning of the year, reports at the close 173 members; an increase of 102. Connected with this church are fifteen stations. That in Memel has had 142 additions, making its whole number 211. A large portion of this increase was from Tilsit and vicinity. The station is an important one, from its position on the borders of Russia. The total net increase of the churches comprised in the Prussian Association, is 393;—whole number of members in fourteen churches, with 79 places for stated preaching, 1411. The Sabbath schools connected with them have fifty-six teachers and 402 scholars.

The liberties of the churches in Prussia are not directly impaired, but by restrictions on the circulation of bibles and religious books, placing their meetings under the *surveillance* of the police, and similar interferences, the government restrains their action to a certain extent. They are subject, in some places, to popular violence. It is also to be lamented that they suffer, in common with the churches in other parts of Germany, from the introduction of various forms of error. The Irvingites have drawn away a few in Prussian Silesia, and the Mormons have invaded the church at Aalborg in Denmark; while the opinions of the Sabbatarians have caused some distraction among the brethren in Pomerania. Nevertheless "the foundation of the Lord standeth sure." It is manifest that their labors are efficient, and by the divine blessing increasingly so. A pleasing incident may be mentioned, illustrative of the zeal and singleness of purpose shown by the brethren. A member of the church at Berlin was drafted into the army, made a sergeant, and stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He immediately began distributing bibles and tracts and addressing the people as he found opportunity. The clergy were excited against him, and at length procured an order from his colonel silencing him; but not before eleven persons had been baptized (by one of the pastors in Hesse visiting there) and the foundation laid for organizing a church.

From the churches constituting the middle and southern German Association, particular returns are not furnished, but their whole number of members is stated to be 519; which, with those of the north-western (at Hamburg) and Prussian Associations, gives a total of 2,917 members in all Germany,—exclusive of churches in Denmark connected with the mission, from which no reports are received.

Since this report was made communications have been received from Mr. Oncken, whose state of health had been such as to prevent him from preaching and to delay his report of the mission, which is still only partially given. The whole number of persons baptized at Hamburg during the year was 121, the net increase of the church eighty-five. Between thirty and forty brethren have labored as visitors and tract distributors in and about the city, by whom thousands have heard the truth. The female missionary association has circulated 937 copies of the Scriptures and 17,688 tracts, and has collected for missionary purposes 205 marks one shilling. The total distribution of Scriptures during the year was 31,599 copies, and of tracts, 667,350, independently of denominational tracts and other good books. The second triennial meeting of delegates from all the churches in Germany and Denmark is

to be held at the close of August. The mission feels the lack of a sufficient number of laborers, and the threatening state of the country in its political relations seems to produce no other effect on its plans than to stimulate the desire to redeem the time and accomplish all that is possible while there is still opportunity to work.

MISSION TO GREECE.

Corfu.—Rev. A. N. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold; Mrs. H. E. Dickson.
Piræus.—Rev. R. F. Buel and Mrs. Buel.
Two stations; two missionaries and three female assistants.

Mrs. Buel is now in this country, having come in part for the benefit of her health and at the request of friends, but returns to the mission the ensuing month. Mr. Arnold, by the advice of his physician, was absent last summer, in Lombardy, for about three months. He has had a fluctuating Greek congregation on the Sabbath, at Corfu, as many as twenty being sometimes in attendance, and sometimes not more than two or three. The service in English has been observed as usual, and the missionary concert. A bible class meets weekly for the study of the Scriptures. The school in charge of Mrs. Dickson continues in successful operation.

One person in Zante has been added to the little church, and at the beginning of last year the prospects seemed more than usually encouraging. Several persons showed a disposition to inquire into the claims of the national church, and to obtain scriptural knowledge. But popular violence, excited by the clergy and unrestrained by the government, has compelled the disciples to flee. The enmity of the people began to be excited against them early in the year, by slanderous and denunciatory articles in the newspapers. At the opening of the session of Parliament in April, a minority of the Legislative Assembly, dissatisfied with the reply of the majority to the Lord High Commissioner's speech, presented a separate reply complaining of attacks on their religion. The excitement increased and spread to Patras. On the 16th of July a petition from sixty priests of the town and vicinity was presented to the Bishop of Zante, praying for measures to arrest the progress of Protestant doctrines. The bishop thereupon demanded of the Regent the banishment of Mr. Kynegos, whose quiet but increasing success in attracting inquirers made him specially obnoxious, and of Mr. Pelecassi, then a promising inquirer and since baptized. This demand could not be acceded to, but Mr. P. was dismissed from the school in which he was engaged, thus depriving him of the means of subsistence. The house of Mr. Kynegos was attacked by the mob, his mother severely injured, his furniture broken up and his library scattered. Other houses were threatened. The police, under the pretence of protecting him from violence, lodged Mr. Kynegos in prison, where he was confined eleven days in a narrow cell assigned to the worst criminals. He was treated in all respects like a felon, closely watched, his friends excluded and his letters opened. From this officious *protection* he was only released on a promise to leave the island. Both the British Commissioner and the

British government have been appealed to, but without any indication, as yet, that redress will be afforded.

At the Piræus Mr. Buel has continued his labors as usual. Few, comparatively, hear the gospel, and fewer confess its power, but He whose power and wisdom it is, can yet make it effectual. The attendance on public worship is regular, and the number of worshippers is on the increase. One soul has been given as a trophy of grace, and received as a token that the divine favor still rests upon the mission. The Scriptures have been distributed to many applicants, and efforts are being made to place an entire copy in every family in the town.

The converts that have been gathered, though few in number, have exhibited a character and exerted an influence clearly demonstrating that the Lord's hand has been in the work. They are young men of cultivated minds and thoughtful habits, distinctly apprehending and heartily embracing the truth of the gospel in the face of obloquy and suffering. They have borne effectual testimony to the power of the uncorrupted word. The rancor with which they have been pursued, is a significant testimony to the extent of their influence, while their patience in tribulation attests the reality of their faith. To have been the means of bringing these men into the service of Christ, is to have accomplished a great work, and is an earnest of greater benefits which we may hope are in store for the Greek nation.

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

Sault de ste. Marie.—Rev. A. and Mrs. Bingham. *Shegud*, native assistant.
Tikuamina.—Rev. J. D. Cameron.
Out-station.—*Michipicoton.*
Two stations and one out-station; two missionaries, one female assistant,—three; one native assistant.

The day school has been very successful, having fifty-nine pupils enrolled during the last term. At the examination, the U. S. Indian agent and other gentlemen present expressed a high degree of satisfaction at the progress exhibited. The boarding school department has also been sustained, with five boarders. Two religious services have been maintained on the Sabbath, besides the Sabbath school and bible class. The attendance on all these services has been larger than in previous years, and an increased interest in them has been manifest. A weekly prayer meeting and the monthly missionary concert have been also observed. The Sabbath school feels the want of a good library. The church has not been without trials, and has been obliged to exclude two members from its fellowship. The present number is twenty-six, exclusive of those at Michipicoton.

OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

Richland.—Rev. L. Slater.

Mrs. Slater died June 7th, after a faithful and useful service among the Ottawa Indians, embracing twenty-four years.

The report of the mission for the past year has failed of reaching us.

SHAWANOE MISSION.

SHAWANOE.—Rev. F. and Mrs. BARKER; one native assistant.
DELAWARE.—Rev. J. G. and Mrs. PRATT; Miss E. S. MORSE. One native assistant.
OTTAWA.—Rev. J. and Mrs. MEEKER; Mr. J. T. and Mrs. JONES.
Three stations; three missionaries and five female assistants,—eight; three native assistants.

SHAWANOE.—The boarding school has had an average attendance of twelve; a diminution from last year of three. These converse and read intelligently in English, and all but two have made proficiency in writing and arithmetic. They attend the instructions of the Sabbath school. Four have been received into the church, and four excluded from fellowship, leaving the whole number, as last year, thirty-four. The religious services the past winter have been attended with increased interest, from which good results are hoped, though the known bondage of the Indians to their traditional customs renders the renunciation of paganism by no means easy. Portions of the New Testament and a small book of hymns, in their own language, have been circulated to some extent.

DELAWARE.—The school is prosperous, the pupils making very encouraging progress. Some of them show inclination to the serious study of scriptural truth, and generally they give promise of future usefulness. The attention of the people to ordinary religious services has been less encouraging, on account of temporary and adventitious excitements, which have tended to distract them; but as they have in a measure subsided, it is hoped that a better state of things will be observed during the present year. A meeting was held in August, which continued three days, at which the attendance was large, and the people, including many head-men who had not attended any previous meeting, gave serious attention to the word preached. Though no striking results could be reported, the occasion was a hopeful one. The Moravian brethren were present and cordially aided in the work. The mission is regarded with favor by the people, and though not yet submissive to the claims of the truth, they hear it with apparent candor and respect, giving good encouragement to persevere in imparting instruction to them. The church numbers twenty-one; two members have died within the year, and three seceded to the Methodist church.

OTTAWA. — The progress of the mission has been steady, and the labor about the same as in previous years, except that religious services have been less frequent, on account of the time absorbed in translating, revising and publishing some needed works, — the Ottawa First Book, second edition — the Ottawa Hymn Book, third edition, with additional hymns — a portion of Matthew for the Shawanoe mission — almanacs, separate sheets of hymns, &c. Nine have been received into the church, five by baptism, three restored, and one, "by experience," from another denomination. Two have been excluded, and one is deceased; — present number sixty-four. The native assistant mentioned in the last report as supported by the church, continued his services only through one year, in consequence of the poverty of the church through the general failure of their crops. They were visited by a severe

drought, that compelled them to dispose of a great part of their stock. The general progress of the people is encouraging. Temperance and industry are universal among them, and scarcely a trace of their ancient superstitions can be discovered. General health prevails. In 1849 there were reported sixteen births and four deaths — in 1850 twelve births and three deaths. They have enlarged their farms, improved their houses, and are advancing in civilization and morality.

MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

CHEROKEE.—Rev. Messrs. E. JONES, and W. P. UPHAM, Mr. H. UPHAM, printer, and their wives.

DELAWARE TOWN.—*John Wickliffe, Oganaya,* native preachers.

DSIYOHEE.—*Dsulasky,* native preacher.

TAQUOHEE.—*Tanenole,* native preacher.

FLINT.—*Lewis Downing* and *D. M. Foreman,* native preachers.

Five stations, seven out-stations; three missionaries, one a teacher and one a printer; three female assistants,—six; six native preachers.

The labors of the mission have been prosecuted during the past year with very encouraging success. Though the interest excited by the preaching of the word, has not been so intense as during the year previous, and the numerical increase of the churches is a little less, the members have shown a perceptible advance in scriptural knowledge, stability of christian character and consistency of deportment. From February 24, 1850, to March 16, 1851, ninety-nine persons were added to the churches. The whole number of members is not reported, but is estimated at from 1,200 to 1,300.

For several years there has been a tendency among the people to remove westward. In some parts that have been sparsely settled, especially on Grand River, in the vicinity of Flint station, a considerable population now exists. The native preachers have held some highly interesting meetings in this field. In April and May, particularly, large congregations were assembled at private houses on Spring Creek, and at a grove near Kolanāye. The truth was listened to with profound attention and interest. Many who had scarcely heard the gospel before, were impressed. An affecting incident occurred at the meeting near Kolanāye. Among those who were awakened, and who requested special prayer on their behalf, "I cannot describe my own feelings," says Mr. Downing, "when I saw my father; I attempted to explain to them the way of life, but my mind was so overwhelmed that I could scarcely utter the precious words of God which crowded on my thoughts. At night the season was equally affecting. The whole congregation partook so largely of my own feelings that we all seemed melted down at the amazing love of God." At a meeting held there a month later nine persons were baptized, including Mr. Downing, Sen. The immediate fruit of their labors in that region has been generally cheering, and promises more abundant results in the future.

A meeting at Delaware Town in September was attended by a great concourse of people, and the services were characterized by deep solem-

nity. A large number expressed anxious concern for their salvation, and twenty hopeful converts were received by the church. Opportunity was taken on such occasions to call attention to the subject of Missions. Meetings of an interesting and profitable character have been held with the native preachers, for the investigation of christian doctrine and the interpretation of Scripture.

Printing. — During the year 5,000 copies of 1st and 2d Corinthians and Revelation were printed in Cherokee, and 500 copies of Remington on Communion, in English. Whole number of pages of Scripture in Cherokee, 750,000 ; pages of tracts in English, 24,000 ; — total pages, exclusive of job work, 774,000.

School. — The school at Bushyheadville, or Cherokee, numbered during the last term fifty-seven scholars ; whole number in attendance during the year, seventy-seven. The number of boarding scholars the last term was eleven ; — through the year fifteen. Three of the pupils have been appointed teachers of national schools, and several expect soon to enter the seminaries.

The relations of this mission to the institution of domestic slavery, which came before the Board at their last Annual Meeting, were made the subject of a communication to the mission in August last. The Committee called attention to the instructions of the Board, and invited for them the earnest consideration of the mission. No reply has been received as yet, but the Committee do not permit themselves to doubt that the matter will be early considered and appropriately acted upon.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of missions under the direction of the Board, is 18, exclusive of the mission to Ava, not yet established ; of stations 77, and of out-stations 164,—total 241 ; of missionaries 60, of whom 54 are preachers, and of female assistants 59,—119 ; of native preachers and assistants 192 ; making the whole number of laborers 311. There are 154 churches, with more than 12,700 members,—of whom 1,563 have been added by baptism during the past year. The number of schools is 98,—including 5 for native preachers, 1 normal and 17 boarding schools, and of pupils more than 2,100. There are five printing establishments, at four ofwhich the number of pages printed within the year was 6,287,300.

TABLE OF THE MISSIONS OF THE UNION, 1850–51.

MISSIONS.	Stations.	Out-stations.	Missionaries.	Female assistants.	Total missionaries and assistants.	Native preachers and assistants.	Churches.	Baptized.	Present number.	Boarding schools.*	Pupils.	Day schools.	Pupils.	Total schools.	Total pupils.	Pages printed.
Maulmain Burman, ...	2	9	7	8	15	12	3	7	193	1	105	6	206	†7	311	4,310,400
Maulmain Karen, ...	1	13	3	5	8	27	12	61	1,681	*4	147	2	24	6	171	
Tavoy Karen, ...	2	14	6	6	12	19	13	47	975	*4	116	16	277	20	393	784,780
Arracan Burman, ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	2	4?	55?							
Sandoway Karen, ...	1	44	3	2	5	48	44	773?	5,000?	*3	50	20?	200	23?	250?	
Siam, ...	1	2	4	4	8	5	1	4	35			2	?	2	?	418,120
Hongkong, ...	1	4	2		2	4	1		20?			4	60	4	60	
Ningpo, ...	1		3	3	6	2	1	2	10?			1	20	1	20	
Assam, ...	3		8	9	17	2	3	2	59?	3	80?	20?	620	23?	700?	?
Teloogoo, ...	1		2	2	4	1	1	2	7?	1	10	1	10	2	20?	
Whole number in Asia,...	10	15	83	44	45	89	128	81	902	8,035	16	508	72	1,417	88	1,925	5,513,300
Ava, (inceptive,)				2	2	4										
Bassa, (Africa,)	1	2			2	2	2	1	3	20?	1	20	1	16	2	36	
French, ...		11	‡8	2	2	4	21	20?	75	229	§1	4			1	4	
German, ...		36	60?	‖3		3	31	40?	473	3,000?							
Greek, ...		2		2	3	5		1	2	12?			1	60	1	60?	
Whole number in Europe, .	3	49	68	7	5	12	52	61	550	3,241	1	4	1	60	2	64	
Ojibwa, ...		2	1	2	1	3	1	1		26	1	5	1	40?	2	45?	
Ottawa in Michigan, ...		1		1		1	1	1		25			1	?	1	?	
Shawanoe, ...		3		3	3	6	3	3	9	119	2	37			2	37	?
Cherokee, ...		5	7	3	3	6	6	6?	99	1,250?	1	11		46	1	57	774,000
Whole number in America, .	4	11	8	9	7	16	10	11	108	1,420	4	53	2	86?	6	139?	774,000
Totals, ...	18	77	164	60	59	119	192	154	1,563	12,716	22	585	76	1,579	98	2,164	6,287,300

* Including theological and normal. † Besides a class of native preachers. ‡ Besides numerous preaching places. § School for native assistants. ‖ Native preachers.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNION DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1851.

Maulmain Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	$14,130 47	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Wade,	166 43	
" " " " Mr. and Mrs. Vinton,	194 12	
Passage of Mr. Vinton and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, to Maulmain,	1,498 36	
Passage of Miss Wright and two Karens from Calcutta to Maulmain,	130 80	
Passage of Mr. Howard and family to this country,	2,136 36	
" " Mr. and Mrs. Binney " " "	825 00	
		$19,081 54

Tavoy Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	5,725 84	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas,	534 50	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to Calcutta,	516 95	
" " Mrs. Brayton and daughter from Calcutta to Mergui,	134 10	
		6,911 39

Arracan Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	5,701 21	
Passage of Mr. Ingalls and daughter to this country,	230 00	
" " Messrs. Knapp and Campbell from Calcutta to Akyab,	249 60	
		6,180 81

Mission to Ava.

Remittances and drafts,	3,050 89	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid,	172 46	
Passage of Mr. Kincaid and family to Maulmain,	1,264 24	
Expenses and passage of Dr. Dawson and family to Maulmain,	836 95	
		5,324 54

Assam Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	8,986 21	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson,	219 56	
" " " " Mr. and Mrs. Ward,	557 68	
" " " " Mr. and Mrs. Whiting,	565 47	
" " Miss Shaw,	200 00	

Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Cutter and Miss Shaw to Calcutta,	1,956 76	
Passage of two Assamese boys to Calcutta,	349 05	
" " Mrs. Barker and family to this country,	1,067 73	
Expenses of Mrs. Barker and family in this country,	304 55	
		14,207 01

Teloogoo Mission.

Remittances and drafts,	1,332 82	
Expenses of Mr. Van Husen's family in this country,	390 00	
		1,722 82

Siam Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	1,477 79	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore,	606 50	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore to Hongkong,	518 88	
		2,603 17

China Mission.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	6,802 32

Bassa Mission.

Drafts and purchases,	1,017 47

Mission to Greece.

Remittances, drafts, and purchases,	2,957 11

Mission to France.

Remittances and drafts,	7,218 23

German Mission.

Remittances and payments,	4,202 92

Cherokee Mission.

Drafts and purchases,	2,089 42

Shawanoe Mission.

Drafts and purchases,	831 08

Mission to the Ojibwas.

The expense of this mission is defrayed by United States appropriations.

Mission to the Ottawas in Michigan.

The expense of this mission is defrayed by United States appropriations.

Agencies.

Salary of Rev. A. Bennett, 1 year,	600 00	
" " Rev. S. M Osgood, 1 year,	700 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	79 49	
Salary of Rev J. F. Wilcox, 1 year,	800 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	193 94	
Salary of Rev. J. Wilson, 1 year,	600 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	198 49	
Salary of Rev. J. W. Eaton, 6 months,	300 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	70 00	
Salary of Rev. T. Swaim, 6 months,	300 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	100 63	
Salary of Rev. Wm. Penney, 5 months,	250 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	54 00	
Salary of Rev. N. Butler, 4 1-2 months,	225 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do,	50 02	
Salary of Rev. O. Dodge, 1 month,	66 66	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	6 71	
Salary of Rev. H. A. Smith, 1 month,	50 00	
Travelling expenses, &c., of do.,	6 28	
" " of Rev. J. D. Cole, including removal to Chicago,	268 35	
Temporary agencies,	536 32	
Deputations to attend anniversaries, &c.,	35 69	
Travelling expenses of the Home Secretary,	165 55	
		5,657 13

Publications.

Balance against the Cincinnati edition of the Macedonian Jan. 1, 1850,	174 61	
3,000 copies of Thirty-Sixth Annual Report,	387 33	
275 volumes of the Magazine for file and distribution,	137 50	
500 " " " Macedonian " " "	50 00	
1,000 copies "Divine Law of Beneficence," for distribution,	40 00	
Documents, circulars, and notices,	68 99	
		858 43

Secretaries' Department.

Salary of Rev. S. Peck, for the year ending March 31, 1851, $1,500,—less $700 received from fund for this purpose,	800 00	
Salary of Rev. E. Bright, Jr., $1,500,—less $700, as above,	800 00	
Clerk hire,	600 00	
		2,200 00

Treasurer's Department.

Salary of the Treasurer for the year ending March 31, 1851, $1,500,—less $700 received from fund for this purpose,	800 00	
Clerk hire, including a gratuity of $100,	600 00	
		1,400 00

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Rent of rooms,	600 00	
Fuel, light, and repairs,	64 42	
Blank books and stationery,	91 50	
Books for library,	64 66	
Periodicals, &c.,	42 00	
Printing, and filling certificates of L. M.,	61 72	

Iron safes for Secretaries' rooms,	204 00	
Postage of letters, papers, and pamphlets,	398 29	
Freight, cartage, and insurance,	166 40	
Packing-boxes, wrapping-paper, twine, &c.,	46 43	
Interest on borrowed money,	177 50	
Counterfeit money, discount on drafts and bank notes,	144 18	
Legal documents and counsel,	94 50	
Preparing and copying documents and records,	168 00	
Daguerreotypes of missionaries,	36 00	
Messenger, porter, and care of rooms,	210 56	
Hannah Harpham's annuity,	50 00	
Expenses attending the annual meeting of the Union,	78 50	
Sundry expenses attending the sailing of missionaries,	9 53	
		2,708 19
Total expenditures of the Union,		$93,973 58
Balance for which the Union was in debt, April 1, 1850,		21,501 09
		$115,474 67

RECEIPTS OF THE UNION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1851.

Donations, as acknowledged in the Missionary Magazine,	$84,990 78	
Legacies, " " " "	10,785 57	
Received from sale of real estate in Rockford, Ill.,	150 00	
		95,926 35
Balance for which the Union is in debt, April 1, 1851,		19,548 32
		$115,474 67

Permanent Fund.

This fund amounted last year to	$20,000 00
Received during the year,	1,000 00
	$21,000 00

Fund for Officers.

Balance on hand April 1, 1850,	$180 80
Received during the year from income of permanent fund,	1,320 00
Net income of the Farwell estate,	635 24
	2,136 04
Paid balance of salaries of Secretaries and Treasurer,	2,100 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1851,	$36 04

Karen Mission Fund.

This fund amounts, as last year, to	$5,000 00

The Magazine and Macedonian.

Received during the year ending December 31, 1850,	$6,254 68
Cost of publication,	6,060 46
Balance to new account January 1, 1851,	$194 22

The Treasurer has also received from the United States and coördinate Societies the following sums, which have been expended in the several missions, viz.: —

From the United States,	$4,000 00
" " American and Foreign Bible Society,	14,750 00
" " " Bible Union,	1,000 00
" " " Tract Society,	3,000 00
" " " Baptist Publication Society,	50 00
	$22,800 00

RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer A. B. M. Union.*

Missionary Rooms, Boston, April 1, 1851.

The Auditing Committee having examined the account of the Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union for the year ending March 31, 1851, with the vouchers, hereby certify that they find the same correct; and that a balance of *nineteen thousand five hundred forty-eight dollars, thirty-two cents*, was due from the Union, on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

They have also examined the evidences of stocks, &c., belonging to the Union, and find that they agree with the statements on the Treasurer's books.

CHARLES D. GOULD,
JOSHUA LORING, } *Auditing Committee.*

Missionary Rooms, Boston, April 24th, 1851.

PREACHERS AT TRIENNIAL AND ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Names.	Texts.	Meetings.	Places.	Times.
Richard Furman, D. D., S. C.	Matt. 28: 20.	Convention,	Philadelphia,	May, 1814
Thomas Baldwin, D. D., Mass.		"	"	" 1817
O. B Brown, D. C.		"	"	April, 1820
William Staughton, D. D., D. C.	Acts 28: 15.	"	Washington, D. C.	" 1823
Jesse Mercer, Ga.	Matt. 28: 19.	"	New York,	" 1826
William Yates, India.		Board,	Boston,	" 1827
William T. Brantly, Pa.	Phil. 2: 16.	"	New York.	" 1828
Daniel Sharp, D. D., Mass.		Convention,	Philadelphia,	" 1829
C. G. Sommers, N. Y.	An Address	Board,	Hartford, Ct.	" 1830
R. Babcock, Jr.,* Mass.	Ps 67: 1. 2.	"	Providence, R. I.	" 1831
F. Wayland, D. D.,* R. I.	Rom 7: 13	Convention,	New York,	" 1832
Baron Stow, Mass.	1 John 2: 6	Board,	Salem, Mass.	" 1833
William R. Williams, N. Y.	2 Cor. 10: 15, 16	"	New York,	" 1834
S. H. Cone, N. Y.	Acts 9: 6.	Convention,	Richmond, Va.	" 1835
Elon Galusha, N. Y.	Luke 10: 2	Board,	Hartford, Ct.	" 1836
Charles G. Sommers, N Y.	Ps. 72: 19.	"	Philadelphia,	" 1837
Baron Stow, Mass.	Acts 12: 24.	Convention,	New York,	" 1838
James B. Taylor, Va.	Luke 24: 46. 47.	Board,	Philadelphia,	" 1339
B. T. Welch, D D , N. Y.	John 3: 8.	"	New York,	" 1840
Richard Fuller, D D., S. C.	John 12: 32.	Convention,	Baltimore,	" 1841
R. E. Pattison, D. D., R. I.	Ps. 87: 7.	Board,	New York,	" 1842
Pharcellus Church, N. Y.	Col 1: 29.	"	Albany, N. Y.	" 1843
S. W. Lynd, D. D., Ohio.	1 Cor. 1: 21.	Convention,	Philadelphia,	" 1844
G. B. Ide, Pa.	Is. 40: 9.	Board,	Providence, R. I.	" 1845
G. W Eaton, D. D., N. Y.	1 Tim 1: 11.	Convention,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	May, 1846
Baron Stow, D D.,* Mass.	Matt 27: 45, 51-53.	Union,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	" 1847
J. N. Granger, R. I.	Gal 2: 9.	"	Troy, N. Y.	" 1848
M. J. Rhees, Del.	Phil. 2. 5.	"	Philadelphia,	" 1849
E. L. Magoon, N Y.	Matt. 20: 26-28.	"	Buffalo, N. Y.	" 1850
William Hague, D. D., N. J.	Acts 13: 36.	"	Boston,	" 1851

* The appointed preacher having failed.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSIONARY UNION.

HON. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, LL. D., of Mass., *President.*
BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH, D. D., of New York, } *Vice Presidents.*
ELISHA TUCKER, D. D., of Illinois, }
REV. WILLIAM H. SHAILER, of Mass., *Recording Secretary.*

Board of Managers.

HON. IRA HARRIS, LL. D., *Chairman.* REV. MORGAN J. RHEES, *Recording Secretary.*

CLASS I.

Ministers.

Luther F. Beecher, Albany, N. Y.
Elijah Hutchinson, Windsor, Vt.
Nathaniel Colver, Boston, Ms.
Rollin H. Neale, "
Samuel B. Swaim, Worcester, Ms.
James N. Granger, Providence, R. I.
Dwight Ives, Suffield, Ct
Spencer H. Cone, New York.
Clesson P. Sheldon, Buffalo, N. Y.
Jay S. Backus, New York.
Daniel G. Corey, Utica, N. Y.
D B. Stout, Middletown, N. J.
George B. Ide, Philadelphia, Pa.

Laymen.

Ezekiel G. Robinson, Cincinnati, O.
Elisha Tucker, Chicago, Ill.
Marvin Allen, Detroit, Mich.

Jefferson Borden, Fall River, Ms.
Isaac Davis, Worcester, Ms.
John A. Gault, Concord, N. H.
Varnum J. Bates, Providence, R. I.
David R. Barton, Rochester, N. Y.
William Colgate, New York.
D. M. Wilson, Newark, N. J.
Thomas Wattson, Philadelphia, Pa.
George James, Zanesville, O.

CLASS II.

Ministers.

J. Sewall Eaton, Portland, Me.
Ebenezer F. Cummings, Concord, N. H.
Pharcellus Church, Boston, Ms.
Heman Lincoln, Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.
Edward Lathrop, New York.
Bradley Miner, Providence, R. I.
William R. Williams, New York.
Asahel C. Kendrick, Rochester, N. Y.
James I. Hodge, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Levi Tucker, Boston, Ms.
Morgan J. Rhees, Williamsburg, N. Y.
Abraham D. Gillette, Philadelphia, Pa.

Laymen.

David B. Cheney, Columbus, O.
Timothy R. Cressey, Indianapolis, Ia.
Oliver C. Comstock, Marshall, Mich.

James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Ms.
Jonathan Bacheller, Lynn, Ms.
Albert Day, Hartford, Ct.
Ira Harris, Albany, N. Y.
David A. Pokee, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Roswell S. Burrows, Albion, N. Y.
David Scribner, Topsham, Me.
William Bucknell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
William Gammell, Providence, R. I.

CLASS III.

Ministers.

Lorenzo B. Allen, N. Yarmouth, Me.
Eli B. Smith, New Hampton, N. H.
Daniel Sharp, Boston, Ms.
Henry Jackson, Newport, R. I.
Robert Turnbull, Hartford, Ct.
Alonzo Wheelock, Elbridge, N. Y.
Charles G. Sommers, New York.
Orrin Dodge, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
William Hague, Newark, N. J.
Henry J. Parker, Burlington, Vt.
Howard Malcom, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Winter, Roxborough, Pa.
Stephen B. Page, Norwalk, Ohio.

Henry G. Weston, Peoria, Ill.
J. A. B. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William Rollinson, Racine, Wis.

Laymen.

Thomas J. Harris, Claremont, N. H.
Joseph C. White, Bangor, Me.
Michael Shepard, Salem, Mass.
Lewis Jones, Boston, Mass.
Nathan H. Bottom, Shaftsbury, Vt.
George Lewis, New Haven, Ct.
John F. Ratibone, Albany, N. Y.
John P. Crozer, Marcus Hook, Pa.
James M. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio.

Executive Committee

HON. HEMAN LINCOLN, *Chairman.* REV. WILLIAM H. SHAILER, *Recording Secretary.*

Ministers.

BARON STOW,
JOSEPH W. PARKER,
WILLIAM H. SHAILER,
ROLLIN H. NEALE,
HENRY J. RIPLEY.

Laymen.

HEMAN LINCOLN,
SIMON G. SHIPLEY,
JAMES W. CONVERSE,
BENJAMIN SMITH.

Executive Officers.

SOLOMON PECK, *Corresponding Secretary for the Foreign Department.*
EDWARD BRIGHT, JR., *Corresponding Secretary for the Home Department.*
RICHARD E. EDDY, *Treasurer.*

Auditing Committee.

CHARLES D. GOULD, JOSHUA LORING.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN MAY, 1851.

Maine.

Jefferson, 1st ch. 17.51; Young Mens' concert 7.49	25.00	
do., do., 2d ch., Rev. S. Chisam	1.00	
Mt. Vernon, ch.	20.38	
Bowdoinham Asso., William Prescott tr., Winthrop, ch. 80; Bowdoinham, ch. 25; to constitute Isaac Wardsworth L. M., per Rev. N. Butler, agent,	105.00	
Calais, 1st ch.	8.00	
		$159.38

New Hampshire.

Stratham, ch.	14.00	
Hudson, Joseph Merrill, which (with the 15 from Charles H. Nichols, credited to Rowe street church, Boston,) is to constitute Mrs. Nancy B. Merrill L. M , and to support Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Nellore,	85.00	
		99.00

Vermont.

Grafton, ch., monthly concert	7.78	
Bartonville, Mrs. Lucy Lake	4.00	
Brookline, ch. 84; Female Benevolent Society, Mrs. Rufus Smith tr., 16; to constitute Calvin T. Barrett L. M.,	100.00	
		111.78

Massachusetts.

Salem, 1st. ch., a friend of missions	7.00	
Boston, 1st ch., Sab. school, Cyrus Carpenter supt., 20; Rowe Street ch., Charles H. Nichols 15;	35.00	
Lawrence, a friend to missions	5.00	
Chelmsford, Central ch., mon. con.,	20.00	
Belchertown, Sab. school	4.00	
Hancock, ch. (with a pair of gold earrings from Mrs. H. White,)	14.00	
Worcester, 1st ch. 1.37; Charles Thurber, to constitute Miss Hannah Hemmenway L. M., 100,	237.00	
Hopkinton, Mrs. Betsey Ormes	2.00	
Somerset, ch.	13.50	
Springfield, Maria L. J. Wilcox	1.00	
New Marlboro', ch., a friend	10.00	
		348.50

Rhode Island.

Exeter, a friend of missions	3.00	

Connecticut.

Middletown, 1st ch. 40; Colchester Boro', ch. 72.28; per Rev. James F. Wilcox, agent,		112.28

New York.

Orleans Asso., Albion, ch., to constitute Oliver Morehouse L. M., per Rev. S. M. Osgood, agent,	100.00	
Poughkeepsie, Central ch.	101.66	
Manlius, ch.	3.00	
Union Village, ch., to constitute Mrs. R. M. S. Mason L. M., 100; Thomas Cottrell, to constitute Mrs. Mary Cottrell L. M., 100,	200.00	
Homer, Mrs. Maria P. Chollar, to constitute herself L. M.,	100.00	
New York City, McDougal Street ch. 20; Stanton Street ch., Young Mens' Missionary Society, for the Siam mission, to constitute Abial Miles and William H. Taylor L. M., 200;* Laight Street ch. to constitute Daniel Lee L. M., 100,	320.00	
Bridgeport, ch.	3.00	
Lebanon Springs, a few friends	1.50	
		829.16

New Jersey.

Somerville, Sab. school	3.37	
Burlington, "Self-Denying Society," James M. Tage president, for support of native Karen preacher,	30.00	
New Brunswick, Bap. Foreign Missionary Society, W. P. Webb secretary, to constitute Elias Baker L. M., 300; Peter P. Runyon, for support of native Karen preacher, 40	340.00	
Piscataway, "Cent a week Soc."	22.18	
		395.55

Pennsylvania.

Abington, Centre ch.	20.58	
Montrose, ch. 2.79; Rush, ch. 10.75; Jesse Edsall and others 2.30; Troy, ch. 8.01; East Troy, Free Will Baptist ch. 5.54	29.39	
Philadelphia, 1st ch. 50; Mrs. E.D. Reed, "it being her 3d instalment for support of native Karen preacher, under direction of Mr. Vinton, 40"	90.00	

* Deposited in contribution box at the collection in Bowdoin Square church at the meeting of the Union.

do., 5th ch., Sansom St. Female Missionary Soc., Mrs. Mary Everett tr., (of which "100 is from William H. Richards, annual subscription, to constitute Mrs. Elizabeth Richards L. M; 100 from Isaac Ford, annual subscription, to constitute Mrs. Amanda Ford L. M.; 100 from Mrs. Abbott, annual subscription, to constitute Rev. Joseph Sharp L. M., and 100 from Robert M. Ludlow, annual subscription, to constitute Mrs. Jane Eliza Ludlow L. M.; 30 from B. C. Everett, for support of a native Karen preacher under the charge of Rev. Mr. Wade; 25 from Mrs. Mary Everett, for education of a child in Assam Orphan school, named Frederick Augustus Willard, and 25 for the support of a pupil at Assam Orphan school, named Thomas S. Malcom,)" to constitute J. Davis King, Mrs Margaret N. Malcom, Mrs. Eliza Sailor, and Miss Caroline Lintemuth L. M., 800.00

939.97

Delaware.

Wilmington, 2d ch., to constitute Robinson Beckley L. M., 150.00

District of Columbia.

Washington, E St. ch., Sab. school, for the Samson scholarship, 25.00

Kentucky.

Louisville, a few friends 32.50

Ohio.

Marietta, ch. 43.63; Sab. school 6.37; Goodhope, ch. 2 52.00

Ohio Baptist Foreign Missionary Society 75; Granville, Sab. school, for support of a child in Maulmain boarding school, 25; Columbus, 1st ch., to constitute George Cole L. M., 100 200.00

St. Paris, Rev. John Ebert 1; Zanesville, Rev. William Mears 4; Centerville, ch. 15; Conneaut, Ladies' Benevolent Society 6; Granville College, Foreign Mission Society, Benjamin Gray tr., 16; Piqua, Sab. sch., Elizabeth Van Horn tr., 11; New Carlisle, Rev. W. S. Roberts and family 1.10; Attica, Rev. F. R. Freeman 2; McConnelsville, ch. 27.74; Sab. sch. 10.26 Fairmont, monthly concert 3.20; Granville, ch., to constitute Rev. Harvey Carr L. M., 125.30; Norwalk, ch. 24.85; Sab. sch. 3, per Rev. J. Stevens, agent, 252.45

Cincinnati, 9th st. ch., S. Trevor tr., 482.98; monthly concert, 19.76; Burman Female Education Society, Miss Susan Trevor tr., for support of school in care of Mrs. E. F. Moore, 117.55; Mrs. J. S. Niles, for support of a Karen assistant, under direction of Mr. Vinton, 40; Sab. school scholars 100, (of which 6.45 was collected by Isaac Johnson, 8 years old, since deceased,) to constitute Isaac Russell L. M.; Sab. school teachers, to constitute R. A. Holden L. M., 155.75; Hight Street ch., 10; per Rev. J. Stevens, agent, 926.04

1,430.49

Indiana.

Connersville, J. Smith, 25; Lawrenceburg, ch. 10; per Rev. J. Stevens, agent, 35.00

Michigan.

Adrian, Sab. school, for the education of a child in Assam Orphan school, named Sarah Wilcox, 25.00

Collection at the annual meeting of the Union, in Bowdoin Sq. ch., Boston, 354.57

$5,051.18

Total from April 1 to May 31, 1851, $7,249.77.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of a supply of medicines from Dr. David Jayne of Philadelphia, Pa., for various missionary stations, valued at $687.67.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

AVA MISSION.

Letter of Mr. Kincaid.

The following letter gives an interesting account of the arrival and reception of Messrs. Kincaid and Dawson at Rangoon.

Rangoon, March 10.—After remaining eleven days in Maulmain, Dr. Dawson and I took passage in a schooner of thirty-one tons, manned by Mussulmans, and the morning of the 5th reached Rangoon, now little more than one wide ruin. The fire

last December destroyed about three-fourths of the old city. Not only so, but a great number of boats and several ships were burned. Many hundreds of families barely escaped from their houses with their lives. Building is rapidly going on, and hence all sorts of material and all kinds of workmen are in demand.

It being exceedingly doubtful about our being able to procure a house, we left our families in Br. Simons's house and came on to see what arrangements could be made. One street called *Ko la don*, that is, *Foreigners' street*, was saved entirely from the fire. The buildings are owned and occupied by Armenians, Mussulmans and Hindoos. We called at once at the house in which I had lived nineteen years ago, owned by a Hindoo. The old man is dead, but his son received me with great cordiality and gave us a room to occupy while in the city. When we first landed, we showed ourselves at the custom house and got our baggage passed. A few hours after, we were sent for and questioned relative to our business; where we came from; the name of the ship; the name of the captain; what places we stopped at, if any; how many days we were in reaching Africa; how many days we remained there; how long in reaching Maulmain; how many days we remained there; how many languages we understood; and many other questions of a similar character;—and all was written down with great minuteness. The next day we were sent for again, and questioned relative to our object in coming into Burmah, and if we were "Jesus Christ's men;" all of which was written down, and then read to us, and the inquiry put if it was written correctly. On Saturday we were sent for again, and questioned relative to Dr. Dawson's knowledge of medicine, and how many kinds of diseases he could cure. Upon this, Dr. D. brought a volume on Surgery, full of illustrative plates; this the officers examined with care, and another record was made.

On Sabbath morning the viceroy sent for me. I told the secretary to inform his Excellency that this was a sacred day and I could not attend to any worldly business. This, it seems, was satisfactory, but Lord's day evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the secretary came and said I would be called early in the morning, and was to be questioned in reference to my former residence in Ava. He manifested no small degree of anxiety, thinking they were contriving a plan to get me into difficulty. He is a fine young man, and appears to be a true friend, but he is very timid. Not long since, however, an English merchant was imprisoned and his feet put in the stocks, because his father had, as they alleged, written a letter against the government in one of the Calcutta papers. It cost him between five and six hundred rupees to get out of prison. Several foreigners have been imprisoned during the last six months on the most frivolous pretences, and money extorted from them.

Early this morning, I was called to the custom house and questioned in reference to the year I first came to Burmah, how long I lived in Rangoon, and how long in Ava, and other points of a similar character; and my answers were all written down. One could almost fancy himself before a set of inquisitors. One of the officers afterwards came and apologized; he said it was the order of the viceroy, or governor, and his authority was supreme. I replied that we had no objection to answer any questions the government was disposed to ask. All the officers whom I had formerly known, treated us with civility. The viceroy is a new man, as are also all the high officers of the empire. The temper and policy of the government have changed amazingly since the revolution in 1837. When I have had more experience I will write more definitely.

Ko Thah A, the venerable old pastor, has called on us two or three times; also two other members of the church. The news of our arrival spread rapidly over the city and into the neighboring villages, and many with whom I had formerly been acquainted called,—among them two young men who had been educated in Mrs. Kincaid's school at Ava. Armenians, Mohammedans, and Hindoos have visited us. A Jew from Bagdad has spent two evenings with us, listening to our account of the Messiah. Dr. Dawson conversed with him in Hindostani, as he does not understand Burman very well. He inquired if it was possible to get the Life of Christ in Hebrew or Arabic. I promised to try, as he understands those languages perfectly. We must, if possible, get the Scriptures in seven or eight different languages.

Dr. Dawson's professional character has spread reports abroad that all sorts of diseases can be cured, and persons are flocking in to test his skill. Among them are several interesting cases. We have succeeded in procuring a house, and shall bring our families to Rangoon as soon as possible.

I have as yet obtained no information about the church in Ava. There cannot be many members there; some have died, and I find eight of the Ava disciples now members of the churches in Amherst and Maulmain; one is in Arracan.

I-7 v.31
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